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IN UNKNOWN COUNTRY. EXPLORER'S ADVENTURES.

RANGOON, February 4th.
Captain F. Kingdon Ward, B.A., F.R.G.S., late of H.M.'s forces, the noted traveller, explorer, naturalist and author of "In the Land of the Blue Lagoon" has arrived back in Burma after eleven months on the north-east frontier of Yunnan and the Tibetan marches. He is preparing to return to the United Kingdom on Tuesday on a year's leave of absence and to be back in the East again to continue his explorations in 1924.

Interviewed by an *Englishman* representative, Captain Ward said that his return to Burma had been by a route practically unknown and different to any before attempted. He is enthusiastic over the trip which was partly over the direct land route between China and India from Mekong to the Irrawaddy, and he says that a vast area is still untraversed and unexplored and will take many years and many scientific explorers to cover it.

Capt. Ward left Burma last February for the North-East Frontier and spent eight months in Yunnan and the Tibetan marches, passing through and beyond Muli. This ends his sixth trip to these regions and on each occasion he has found new botanical specimens. He has traversed much unexplored country and has learned something new about the region traversed. He has climbed mountains in the Tibetan marches 20,000 to 25,000 feet high, reaching himself an altitude of 18,000 feet. He discovered new glaciers on the last trip and two new species of rhododendron that he expects will create a sensation in England and also new specimens of rare and beautiful primulas. Many seeds were collected and specimens of the fauna and plants which he has sent to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew and Edinburgh. During his last trip while returning from Muli, where he renewed his acquaintance with an old friend, he met near the summit of a mountain near Atunza Professor Gregory and his son, of Glasgow University. They were both several thousand feet up. Capt. Ward proceeded down one side and Prof. Gregory and his son down the other. After fifteen minutes' conversation they parted with best wishes. Prof. Gregory returning to Rangoon and Capt. Ward going for more exploration work in Tibet. Later, he met the noted naturalist and plant collector, Mr. George Forrest, and Professor Rock, of the Plant Department of the United States Department of Agriculture, who was also plant collecting. He spent several hours with them and then went on again.

IN NO MAN'S LAND.

The territory traversed is neither in the Chinese jurisdiction, nor the Chinese jurisdiction, but a sort of no man's land in Tibetan territory. He met a number of traders in caravans with mules and medicine heading for civilization. The mules were worth their weight in silver. During his travels on the North-East Frontier all Capt. Ward's transportation was by carriers, mostly Lunt men and women. During the trip Capt. Ward crossed the line of four great rivers of Asia and five of the large streams that flow into the Irrawaddy River. Captain Ward has splendid photographs of the country traversed, which show what a wonderful place it is.

INDO-CHINA LAND ROUTE.

Speaking of direct land route between China and India from Mekong to the Irrawaddy, the explorer said that the question of a route between China and India had long vexed the minds of geographers. In 1895 Prince Henry of Orleans, with two companions, made the first journey from China to Assam. The route lay through the Irrawaddy jungles at the headwaters of that great stream whose source had long baffled explorers.

In 1907 Mr. E. C. Young made the trip from Yunnanfu to Sadia, leaving Prince Henry's route. Sixteen years later Major F. M. Bailey crossed from China to Assam, kept well to the North of Prince Henry's route, crossing the corner of S. E. Tibet. It was clear from numerous journeys that no good route was likely to be found, across the Irrawaddy Basin and no short cut to India was probable. The more northern route via Tibet was comparatively good, but very much longer.

SOURCES OF FOUR GREAT RIVERS.

Nevertheless he set out to cross the Irrawaddy Basin between the routes followed by Prince Henry and Major Bailey, as many problems of scientific interest were to be investigated (e.g. the question of the retreat of the glaciers on these ranges which was so great as to suggest an alarming epoch of drought setting in; the question of the origin of the marvellous wealth of flora met with in this corner of Asia and other cognate questions). By this journey he was able to make a complete traverse from east to west of that extraordinary belt of the earth's crust where the water escapes from the Tibetan Plateau. Here, four great rivers of Asia flow in a strip of mountainous country 75 miles wide. There is nothing to compare with it in the world. The Yangtze, Mekong, Salween and Irrawaddy flow parallel to each other for 100 miles, crushed up against each other and separated only by rock partitions, which, however, attain altitudes of 25,000 feet. For scenery, flora, etc., it is the most wonderful strip of the earth's crust.

RINGS FOR MARRIED MEN.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the London Wholesale Jewellers' and Allied Trades' Association at the Prince's Restaurant on January 26th, Mr. R. Pringle said he thought they should invoke the aid of designers of ladies' wear so that more room might be left for the wearing of rings. He also suggested that they should promote a bill to make married men wear wedding rings, and single men to wear something else. If that were done it would help the trade considerably.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY. COLONIAL OFFICE STATEMENT.

The rise in the price of rubber during the last few months appears to have convinced some of the large manufacturing consumers—notably in the United States—that a shortage is threatened. Considerable prominence has been given to this view in the Press here, generally in conjunction with the suggestion that the regulations governing export restriction should be relaxed. Failing that dark hints are thrown out that America may go to Brazil or the Philippines for future supplies. All this seems very silly and futile to all who are acquainted with the conditions governing rubber production throughout the world, and while it has tended further to strengthen the market in the commodity, it has also called forth a definite statement from the Colonial Office that "the Advisory Committee has informed the Governments of Ceylon, Malaya that it is not desirable to modify at present the scale of export allowances laid down in the supplementary report on the rubber situation."

RELAXATION OF RESTRICTION.

The system under which larger exports of rubber may be released at the minimum rate of duty does not seem to be fully understood. For example, no change can be made in the percentage allowed for export except at certain specified dates, namely the quarters beginning February 1st, May 1st, August 1st and November 1st. If the average price of rubber for the quarter ending January 31st proved to be 1s. 3d. per lb or over, the export allowance for the ensuing quarter would be increased by 5 p.c. As the average for this quarter will, of course, be below fifteen pence, it is clear that no increase can become operative until the end of the next quarter at the earliest. Seeing that the price now is about 1s. 5d. there seems a reasonable prospect of an increase of 5 p.c. from May 1st onwards, with a possibility of even 10 p.c. if the average next quarter should be 1s. 6d. or over.

THE PHILIPPINE DOG.

Although a good deal has been said recently about America planting rubber for the future in Brazil, and even in the Philippines, nobody knows better than the leading American consumers the practical impossibility of such a course from the economic standpoint. The labour factor alone rules it out of court, and the cost of production even under the most favourable conditions, would never be less than double that ruling in the Middle East. In order to make any appreciable addition to the world's supplies, hundreds of thousands of acres would have to be laid down. This work alone would take several years, and a further term of at least five years would elapse before any rubber was forthcoming. We may take it also that during that time active further planting would be proceeding in the plantation zone, so that those who launched their millions on vast planting schemes in the Philippines and Brazil would have to face the risk when their rubber came into bearing of supplies being so plentiful as to bring the price down to a level which, while giving a fair profit to the grower in the Middle East, might well mean a heavy loss on every pound produced elsewhere.

BURDENSOME TAXATION. ITS EFFECT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Addressing the shareholders of Lloyd's Bank at the 65th ordinary general meeting on January 31st, the Chairman, Mr. J. Beaumont Pease, said, *inter alia*—

The indications of improvement in trade which I have described as discernible towards the end of the year were all the more welcome as the country had had two bad years to face, and at the same time has been subjected to abnormally high taxation. I do not know whether the relative proportion between those who contribute the taxes and those who are benefited directly by them is generally known. A leader which appeared in the *Times* about a month ago stated that during last year, with its lamentable extent of unemployment, more than half the nation were receiving help in one form or another from public funds, and that the other portion were bearing the burden. In 1922 the poor law relief reached the history of the country, and under our present system less than two and a half millions of people pay more than one-half of the total revenue raised by the State. I do not mention these figures with the object of denying the necessity, which there undoubtedly is, for those who have possessions to contribute to the welfare of their less fortunate fellows, but I want to draw attention to the fact that we are gradually and quietly becoming more and more Socialistic in our actions, whatever we may be in our theories, and that a point may easily arise at some period when the individuals who at present provide the funds can no longer do so.

The Prime Minister a short while ago pointed out in his conference with the unemployed in Glasgow that the burden placed on the production of one ton of steel by rate and taxes (exclusive of income-tax) before the war was half-a-crown, to-day it is a guinea. It does not require much imagination to realise that, if the burden were lightened the sales would improve and unemployment be reduced. Surely, therefore, it is the manifest duty of everyone, employers and employed, the Government and the public, traders and bankers, to do all that is possible in harmony and co-operation, with a wide sympathy towards the difficulties and necessities of their neighbours, and with a wise appreciation of economic facts, to restore our normal prosperity.

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DETAILS OF THE COMBINATION.

The following statement regarding the recently reported merger of insurance companies at Shanghai has been issued:—

The reports that have appeared in Shanghai newspapers about the amalgamation of the China Mutual and the Shanghai Life Insurance Companies with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada have naturally aroused a very great deal of interest. The information that has so far appeared has not been in all respects correct, and the present statement is designed to place the main features of the amalgamation before the public in as direct, accurate and yet non-technical a manner as possible.

The first and foremost idea of the amalgamation is the protection of the policy holders in the China Mutual and the Shanghai Life. Technically these companies are distinct corporations, but since 1920 they have been managed and housed by the China Mutual. Accordingly the step that has now been decided on affects the interests of the policy holders in both companies in precisely the same way.

A STRONGER POSITION.

Their position under the amalgamation will be very much stronger than it was before for the following reasons: In the first place the concern with which they are being amalgamated does the biggest ordinary life business of any insurance company in the British Empire. Moreover under Canadian Law the Sun Company's reserves against life policies have to be worked out on a basis that makes them greater than the reserves on the basis on which the China Mutual and the Shanghai Life calculate theirs. For every \$100 reserve kept by the China Mutual and the Shanghai Life, the Sun Life will have legally to keep \$110 reserve. In point of fact it will do more, for in respect of all policies issued since December 31st, 1902, valuations have been made at the low rate of 2 per cent. interest. When the amalgamation has been completed the reserves of the two Shanghai companies will come under Canadian law and will be built up on the same basis as the Sun Life's reserves. Thus the policy holders in the China Mutual and Shanghai Life will be in a very much more secure position than they were before, safe as that position, defended by splendid investments, was.

The technical process by which this building up will be accomplished is carefully worked out in the amalgamation agreement which, to put it into non-technical language, provides that separate accounts are to be kept of the respective businesses taken over by the Sun Life until there has been time for funds to accumulate to provide the required reserves, the charge for expenses of management to be limited to 15 per cent. of the premium income, excluding such costs as may have to be incurred in the settlement of claims. That leaves a large margin of premiums to go into reserve, and when the accumulations make it possible to value the transferred business on the same basis as the business of the Sun Company itself is valued, the separate accounts referred to will be closed, and all the policies will be merged in the business of the Sun Company itself. Careful calculations have been made and it is estimated that the process described will take about three years.

PROFITS UNAFFECTED.

The greater degree of security ensured by the amalgamation leaves profits unaffected. The policy holders in the Shanghai companies are, under the terms of the amalgamation agreement, guaranteed the profits which they enjoy now, unless a catastrophe should occur such as a world war or a very extended, and severe epidemic. After the three-year period just indicated, bonuses to the participating policies of the China Mutual and the Shanghai Life are to be the same as bonuses on policies of the same kinds in the Sun Company itself, and therefore the ultimate expectation of profit to the transferred policies is greatly increased. The most scrupulous care has been taken to guarantee that, during the three-year period, the benefits as regards bonuses to policy holders in the China Mutual and the Shanghai Life do not in any way suffer, while a safeguard provision is included in the amalgamation agreement to provide against unforeseen events, such as a world war or a very extended and severe epidemic. Under such unlikely circumstances the Consolidative Boards, which will be formed by the present directorates, must satisfy themselves before agreeing to any reduction in profits that policy holders whose policies mature during the three-year period are in no way prejudiced by the completion of the amalgamation.

The amalgamation agreement provides that the shareholders receive from the funds of the Shanghai Companies only the sums now accumulated to their credit. Of the officials and employees of the two Shanghai Companies as many will be taken over by the Sun Company as can be wisely retained. Those that are not taken over are to be treated in all respects on the same basis as if the time spent by each of them in the China Mutual, or the Shanghai Life, had been spent in the employ of the Sun Company. The Sun Company deals generously with its own employees and undertakes to deal similarly with those who have been employees of the Shanghai companies. All payments to officials and employees are to be borne by the Sun Life and do not come from the funds of the Shanghai companies.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A PORTUGUESE SENSATION AT SHANGHAI.

PROTEST BY CONSUL TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Shanghai Evening News says:— Charges that Portuguese have been persecuted by the police in many instances, and that they have been discriminated against are set forth in a formal protest addressed to the Municipal Council by Mr. Alfredo Casanova, Portuguese Consul-General.

This follows upon a notification Mr. Casanova recently issued to all the nationals he represents, advising them to resist arrest unless warrants issued from his office are produced. In this notification the Portuguese Consul-General counsels Portuguese to carry with them written evidence of their nationality in the form of registration certificates.

In connection with the communication to the Municipal Council, particular emphasis is given to the recent arrest of three Portuguese youths who were taken in a gambling raid in North Szechuen Road in the Chinese New Year season and were marched handcuffed through the streets to Hongkew Police Station.

The case of the three youths, who were released at the police station after Mr. Casanova had appeared and made verbal protest against their detention, has occasioned considerable feeling throughout the entire Portuguese community and the matter has developed into a subject in which a number of Portuguese organizations have become acutely interested.

The cause for the three young Portuguese arrested is that they were taken into custody while watching some gambling in a Chinese establishment, while they were present were allowed to escape while they were handcuffed and led through the streets to Hongkew station.

Mr. Casanova confirmed the report that he had issued a notice to the community to the effect that in future all Portuguese citizens should resist arrest unless warrants had been issued. He said he felt that he must reluctantly admit that Portuguese in Shanghai on many occasions had been treated badly by the authorities. Invariably in the past he had advised moderation and prudence, but he feared that inaction on his part had been construed as a sign of weakness.

The rule that warrants be obtained before forcible arrests of foreigners are made is nothing new and only reiterates the instructions given to the police by the Consular Body and I shall do everything in my power to see to it that it is properly carried out in the case of my own nationals," Mr. Casanova said.

Police officials emphatically deny that any discrimination was shown in the arrest of the men in question or in connection with any other nationals. They have heard of no such matter. Foreigners are arrested without warrants and such must necessarily be the procedure in case of felonies and must be the procedure under any and all laws, they state.

THE "NATION-WIDE" STRIKE SCARE.

The rumour of a general strike on March 1st, at Shanghai, proved to be entirely unfounded. Several labour groups in Shanghai, the N.C. Daily News says, deny that they ever contemplated such a step, while the Shanghai Commercial Federation and a number of Street Unions have issued a manifesto urging local merchants and workers not to declare a "nation-wide" strike as such is not the best method of obtaining their ends. General Hsu Kuo Liang, Chief of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, has issued orders forbidding meetings within his jurisdiction. The Military Governor has also re-imposed martial law in the district. In a communication to the Chinese Press the New Amalgamated Association of Street Unions states that the rumour of a general strike arose out of a demand by a number of organizations for "the disbandment of the Chinese army," but nothing in the way of a general strike had ever been contemplated. No anxiety is felt in the Settlement.

ORIGIN OF THE SCHEME.

A word as to the origin of the amalgamation. Both the China Mutual and the Shanghai Life were in a thoroughly sound position when the idea of amalgamating them with the Sun Life was conceived. The Sun Life have, in fact, made a careful investigation of the investments of the Shanghai companies and are entirely satisfied with them. On the other hand the overhead expenses of the Shanghai Companies were increasing, as is the case generally throughout the East, while their business could only be increased to any considerable extent by incurring still heavier expenses. Looking ahead, the day could be foreseen when the potentialities of the two concerns from the policy holders' point of view would be very satisfactory thing they are to-day. The Sun Life being in the same field, with agencies throughout the same territory, and also operating under British law, the benefits to all concerned of an amalgamation with them were obvious. The following figures show the Sun Life's strength:

Assets exceed £1,150,000,000; Insurance in force exceeds £2,000,000,000.

JUDGE LOBINGIER'S VISIT TO CANTON.

ANCIENT MEMORIES OF MACAO.

VISIT TO TANG SHAO-YI.

Judge Lobingier returned to Shanghai last week from a session of the United States Court at Canton. Four civil cases were heard and disposed of and certain miscellaneous business transacted.

The Judge spoke at the well attended Washington Birthday celebration by the American Association of South China, and dwelt upon the historical importance of Canton as the scene of the earliest American activity in China and the most appropriate place for such a celebration, being the station of the first American Consul, Major Samuel Shaw, who bore a commission signed by President Washington. Judge Lobingier's suggestion of an American Historical Society for China was cordially received by the Association, which decided to appoint a committee to inaugurate such an enterprise. While holding Court at the Consulate in Shanghai, he passed his evenings at the Canton Christian College and visited the new American suburb of Paak Hek Tung west of the city.

AT HISTORIC MACAO.

The Judge returned to Macao where he spent a day, and, with the Rev. J. T. Galloway of the American Baptist Mission, sought to identify the site of Wang Hya, which the histories give as the scene of the signing of the famous Cushing Treaty of July 3rd, 1844, between the United States and China. There seems to be no place of that name in the vicinity of Macao at present, but Mr. Galloway, who is thoroughly familiar with Macao and its environs, as well as an accomplished Chinese scholar, is of the opinion that the place was really Mong Ha, now a part of Macao, but then a separate village. The chief temple, where Mr. Galloway thinks the treaty must have been signed, was visited and found in unusually good repair. The Judge also visited the old cemetery at Macao, where lie the remains of Robert Morrison, first Protestant missionary in China who was buried there nearly 90 years ago, and of many other foreigners, about one half of whom are Americans, including a number of New England seamen also dating back to the early 30's. The Morrison mission church, building, which occupied a corner of the cemetery until it collapsed a few years ago, has now been replaced by a small but modern mortuary chapel which is the only place in Macao where religious services are held in English. The London Missionary Society, under whose auspices Morrison came to China, is sending a stained glass memorial window for the chapel.

Judge Lobingier is very strongly of the opinion that concerted action should be taken towards preserving and commemorating these monuments of early foreign life in China. He referred not only to the Macao cemetery but also, to the one at Kuo, across the straits, and to that at Whampoa, between Canton and Hongkong, where many Americans are interred, including A. H. Everett, America's second diplomatic representative in China. Memorial Day, the Judge thinks, would have a special significance at these places and ought to be observed at each of them. It is understood that the British Consul at Canton is provided with funds for preserving the graves of his nationals at Macao, and it is believed that the American authorities ought to be correspondingly equipped.

A CHINESE CINCEMNATUS.

From Macao, by the courtesy of the Customs authorities, especially Mr. Abbott, who placed the Customs launch at his disposal, Judge Lobingier paid a brief visit to his old friend Tang Shao-yi, at the latter's native village of Tongkay, where his family has lived for seven centuries. Mr. Tang has definitely retired from the political arena and is leading a life which entitled him to be called the Chinese Cincinnatus.

"Although I reached there about nine in the morning," said the Judge, "I found him already in the midst of his luxurious fruit orchard and supervising the planting of more shade trees. The whole 'garden' which is but part of an estate of some 400 mou, is a bower of tropical verdure, with winding walks, picturesque rocks and slightly summer houses. Some of the curious old trees have tiny bird houses to accommodate the feathered visitors from the north who winter there."

A MODEL SETTLEMENT.

The so-called "village" is a community of some 10,000 souls. In its patriarchal government by the elders it is typical of countless villages throughout China. But in its other features how different! Here one sees no beggars, no opium smokers and no gambling. Mr. Tang has even succeeded in breaking up a gang of gamblers in another village millow away. Dr. Sun's disarmament plan has already been anticipated there; for Tongkaywan has no soldiers and only 13 policemen whose principal function is to guard the villagers against cattle thieves and other depredators from outside. The people seem prosperous and contented. There is no symptom of unfriendliness towards foreigners. The streets are clean and the homes apparently comfortable.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EXPLOSION ON U.S. DESTROYER AT MANILA.

SIX MEN KILLED.

Six men were killed outright—suffocated by the dense cloud of smoke and the fumes of burning oil and paint, and several men of the rescue party injured by fire and smoke, on board the U. S. S. *Hulbert*, 342, one of the destroyers of the 45th Division lying as anchor in Manila Bay on March 1st.

The accident occurred in the aft fire room a few minutes before 8 a.m., at the time the watch was being relieved. There were three men on duty at the time in the fire room and three men of the new watch had just come down together with another man who was going for certain tools needed for work to be done elsewhere on the ship. This accounted for so many men being in the fire room at the same time.

The new watch had scarcely got below when an explosion took place, causing oil from the burners to escape in considerable quantity. While the exact cause of the explosion has not been determined, it is believed that an oil burner had, in some way, become detached and that the oil shot from it to the next and became ignited. The oil was under high pressure and this, it is thought, caused the explosion.

Judging from the position in which the bodies of the six dead men were found, it is evident that they made every possible effort to extinguish the fire and that their escape, which might have endangered the entire ship and every man on board, as well as another destroyer lying alongside, had not entered into their minds.

The only man in the fire room at the time of the accident who escaped was Fireman Carter, who had just started to leave the room. As he reached the iron grating over the boiler, near the door, he saw a spurt of flame from the broken burner. Calling to his shipmates to throw themselves on the floor where there would be less danger of flames, gas or smoke, he rushed for the door and safety, escaping unhurt.

The officers of the ship had already seen a spout of flame shoot from the smoke stack, and had given the alarm. The fire room was a mass of flames and could not be opened. Lieutenant Commander Braisted immediately ordered steam turned into the fire room to smother the flames.

At the same time a distress signal was hoisted, bringing emergency fire and rescue parties from all boats in the harbour. Before any of the parties arrived, however, the fire had been smothered and the fire room doors opened. For ten minutes or more the heat belching forth from the boiler room was so great that it was impossible for the rescue party to enter. When it finally became possible to go down the rescuers found their shipmates dead.

The bodies were immediately removed to the U. S. S. *Black Hawk*, the destroyer tender, and later taken to Canacao, Cavite.—*Manila Times*.

PEKING-TIENTSIN AIR MAIL SERVICE.

In a despatch to the Ministry of Communications, the Aeronautic Department states that arrangements have been made for the inauguration of an air mail service between Tientsin and the Capital. An understanding has been made between the Aeronautic Department and the Post Office respecting the carrying of mails by aeroplane. The Peking Aeronautic station will be established at Nanyuan, while that for Tientsin will be in the First Special Area of that port. The officials of the Ministry are further informed that the Aeronautic Department will notify them of the date on which the service will be inaugurated and the time table showing the daily regular flights of the aeroplanes between Peking and Tientsin, as soon as things have been made ready for the inauguration of the service.

THE COMMUNITY SCHOOL.

But the pride of the community is the school, which has been the special care of Mr. Tang, who, as an alumnus of a great American University (which, by the way, has voted him an honorary degree) has always maintained his interest in education. It will be recalled that only about two years ago he was President of the American University Club of Shanghai.

Mr. Tang has expended about \$15,000 of his own funds for equipment of this model school and its maintenance requires about \$2,000 monthly. It is housed in a row of substantial stone buildings, fronting a spacious athletic ground with apparatus for basket ball and other outdoor sports. English is one of the required subjects and ground has already been set aside for a model farm on which to teach improved agriculture. There are nine teachers from Canton and about 200 day, and 80 night, pupils. The whole enterprise is an object lesson in showing what one Chinese can do for China and if all others, similarly situated, would follow his example, the next few years would see a transformed nation.—*N.C. Daily News*.

THE SPRING EXODUS. TO-DAY'S DEPARTURES.

By the P. & O. steamer *Morea*, which leaves for London this afternoon, many well known residents will be leaving the Colony—some on retirement and others on holiday.

DEPARTURE OF MR. MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE.

A very familiar figure will be missed by the departure of Mr. Mowbray Stafford Northcote who is retiring, at the age of 63, after a period of service in the Colony extending over 31 years. Born in Devonshire in 1860, Mr. Northcote commenced his business career in 1874 with a firm of general merchants in Liverpool. In 1883 he migrated to the United States of America and for twelve months he was engaged on clerical work for the Great Northern Railway Company. He finally settled down in North Dakota, where he became interested in land, and opened a small banking business. Mr. Northcote sojourned in the States for seven years, and on May 15th, 1912, he arrived in Hongkong. For eighteen months after his arrival he acted as secretary to a small steam launch company, then, operating ferries to Yumaili, and running one boat between Hongkong and Macao. In October, 1884, he joined the Hongkong Land Investment Company, and has been with the Company ever since. On many occasions he discharged the duties of Secretary during the absence on leave of Mr. Shelton Hooper, and on January 1st, 1920, Mr. Northcote was appointed to succeed Mr. Hooper as Secretary to the Company, after 26 years' devoted service.

Socially, Mr. Northcote is perhaps most widely known by his frequent appearances on the stage in the productions of the Amateur Dramatic Club. Not a little of the success of the Club's many productions was due to his acting. He first appeared in 1903 in the production of "Lord and Lady Algie" and he has taken part in most of the productions ever since, besides having undertaken the duties of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Club for part of that time. His last appearance on the stage was in October last, when he undertook with unqualified success the heavy role of Daniel Davies (the rich uncle) in "I'll leave it to you." In our notice of the production reference was made to Mr. Northcote's share in the performance in the following terms:—"It is no secret that without Mr. Northcote's help the Club would have been in great difficulty in giving the piece at all." His departure, therefore, is a distinct loss to the Club.

Mr. Northcote in his day was a keen Volunteer. In 1897 he joined the local Corps as a gunner and rose to the rank of Captain, retiring in 1914. At the beginning of 1913, by special request, he joined the Volunteer Reserve and was given command of "D" Company, Reserves. He retired from this command at the conclusion of hostilities in November, 1918. For some years Mr. Northcote acted as the honorary secretary of the Rifle Association of Hongkong and the Hongkong Volunteers' Rifle League.

Mr. Northcote has been a Justice of the Peace since 1909, and has served as a member of the Licensing Board. For several years he was Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and he was also for many years honorary secretary of the Hongkong Devonian Society, which has apparently now ceased to exist.

Since the death of his wife about two years ago Mr. Northcote has not enjoyed the best of health and his naturally robust constitution had begun to feel the effects of the climate.

Mr. Northcote, it may be mentioned, is a cousin of the present Lord Idlesleigh, his father being a brother of the first Lord Idlesleigh (better known, perhaps, as Sir Stafford Northcote, who was a distinguished member of Lord Salisbury's Administration).

Mr. Northcote has been the recipient of many tokens of esteem and regard during the past few days. The members of the Amateur Dramatic Club presented him with a handsome silver salver, twenty-two friends, members of the Hongkong Club, presented him with a silver cigar box, their signatures in fac simile being inscribed on the bottom of the box and a lengthy inscription in Latin on the top; and the office staff and contractors presented to him a handsome silver salver bearing a suitable inscription recording his untiring courtesy and kindness to all, with the signatures of the donors engraved in fac simile. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Northcote's jovial presence will be greatly missed, or that the leaves with the good wishes of a host of friends for a long enjoyment of his well-earned repose.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FANCY DRESS BALL. LIVELY R.S.P.C.A. FUNCTION AT THE CITY HALL.

The fancy dress ball held at the City Hall last night, in connection with the Hongkong branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, proved to be one of the brightest affairs of the season. There were over six hundred people present, and the great majority were in fancy dress. There was the usual abundance of pierrots and harlequins, but there were also a number of original and topical costumes. It is to be feared, however, that the sight of the young lady who went as a jockey re-opened a great many wounds in the process of healing, and aroused bitter memories in the breasts of some, following so closely on the heels of the Derby. A few were present in ordinary evening dress, but their slackness was punished by the imposition of a dollar fine. However, there were few who objected to this, in view of the excellent cause to which the money was devoted.

The City Hall presented a very gay sight. The decorations were simple but effective, the arrangement of flags and bunting providing the main theme. St. George's room was decorated with flags of St. George and Union Jacks, whilst St. Andrew's room was gaily bedecked with blue and white bunting, and additional flags. Both rooms were used for dancing, and many days of hard work found their reward in two perfect dancing floors. On the top of the stairway was a very effective tableau, presenting a big black cat sitting on a rocky crag, and a clear blue sky as a background. Surrounding the tableaux was the crest of the Society, lit up with electric lights. Palms and plants were arranged in a most tasteful manner, while the ballustrading was covered in green stuff. The whole of the decorations were the work of Mr. George Duncan, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock. The general arrangements were in the hands of the ladies of the general committee of the Society who had formed themselves into a Ball Committee.

H.E. the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), attended the Ball as did also Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, K.C.M.G., Major-General Sir John Fowler, and Commodore and Mrs. Grace. They were welcomed by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. President of the Society.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Messrs. Wiseman, Messrs. Watsons, and the Dairy Farm very generously agreed to supply all the refreshments gratis, and they acquitted themselves with honour. Lady Chater, too, again evidenced her generosity by the donation of \$500 for the work of the Society.

The proceeds will be devoted to paying the salary of the new assistant secretary, who was appointed about a month ago to assist Mr. Fisher. The work has been found too much for one man. Most of the cruelty which exists in the Colony is in the way birds and animals are packed for journeys on the trains and river steamers. This means a considerable amount of night work, for steamers come in at all hours, and one man cannot be expected to sit up night and day, even for so worthy a cause as the prevention of cruelty to animals.

MR. J. H. UNDERWOOD.

Another old resident who is leaving by the *Morea* for good is Mr. J. H. Underwood, analytical chemist at the China Sugar Refinery, who has been in the Colony since December 1st, 1887. In his younger days Mr. Underwood took a keen interest in the V.B.C. gymnasium and also in the Volunteer Corps, in which he was Captain of "C" Machine Gun Co. He is a life member of the Victoria Lodge of Freemasons in which he at one time occupied the Senior Warden's chair. Mr. Underwood married at home in 1902. On his retirement from the firm he has served so long, the staff of the Refinery (four of whom, including Mr. Underwood, have a total of 153 years' service) made him a presentation of blackwood furniture as a token of their esteem and good wishes.

DEPARTURES ON LEAVE.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., is going home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Severn.

Mr. H. P. Winslow, Manager of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway is also going home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Winslow.

Mr. W. L. Leask, of Messrs. Leigh and Orage, is also going home on holiday, accompanied by Mrs. Leask.

Dr. J. H. Sanders, of the Matilda Hospital, is paying a flying visit to the homeland, with Mrs. Sanders and family, in consequence of the recent death of Dr. Sanders' father. Dr. Sanders expects to be back in the Colony early in July.

THE RENDITION OF WEIHAIWEI.

AN IMPORTANT DESPATCH.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

WEIHAIWEI, Feb. 24th, 1923.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was received by H.H. the Officer Administering the Government on the 15th inst.:

"An official statement may be issued by you to the effect that His Majesty's Government is unable to admit any liability for claims made by private interests to compensation upon rendition.—DEVONSHIRE."

During the past twelve months there have been published three despatches—including the above—from the Colonial Office referring to private interests. The first was the reply to local petitioners who sought protection of private interests, and compensation for losses they considered inevitable. That despatch gave a narrative of occurrences at Washington, and the obvious intention was to draw the attention of the Petitioners to those suggestions of Lord Balfour's letter of February 3rd to the Chief Chinese Delegate which were intended to protect private interests. They are: (1) "due safeguarding of foreign property rights"; (2) "adequate representation of foreign interests in municipal affairs"; (3) "some intimation of the willingness of the Chinese Government to grant facilities for the linking up of Weihaiwei with the hinterland by railway."

There is an important omission from the narrative. Mr. Winston Churchill omits reference to an earlier speech at the Conference by the Chief British Delegate, who announced that it was the policy of the British Government to make use of that area in aid of a settlement of the Shantung Question; that Great Britain would not hesitate to do its best to promote a general settlement by restoring Weihaiwei to the Central Government of China. From this it is clear that the retrocession of the Territory is made in the political interests of the lessees, and not because the lessees have fallen in for, strictly speaking, that should not occur till the Port Arthur lease terminates, i.e., in 1997.

THE SECOND DESPATCH.

The Petitioners were evidently not satisfied with Mr. Churchill's indirect response, and in May sent a second appeal to the London Government, through its local Representative. The following is the reply, which has not yet appeared in print:

Government Offices, Weihaiwei,
June 6th, 1922.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of 16th May, I am directed to inform you that a reply has been received to-day from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the telegram sent on that day at your request.

The Secretary of State states that he approves the statement made verbally by H.H. the Officer Administering the Government to Mr. — about the 16th of February last, and which was reported by Mr. Blunt to the Secretary of State, that it seemed to him idle at that juncture to deal with hypothetical cases, or to make comments in regard to losses, which would vary and entirely depend on the conditions attaching to any rendition.

The Secretary of State continues that at present there does not appear to be sufficient grounds for stating that the British Community would be involved in serious losses if the Washington arrangements are carried out.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. CARPMAEL,
Financial Secretary.

To the Hon. Secretary,
British Rendition Committee,
Weihaiwei.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

Since the receipt of this despatch there has been a general election and new officials sit in the seats of the mighty. It would almost seem that a new Pharaoh has arisen who knows not Joseph!

Though the negotiations of the joint Retrocession Commission have been conducted so far, in secrecy, it may be assumed with confidence that the British Representatives made every effort to carry out the "Washington arrangements" with "due safeguarding of foreign property rights." To assume anything else is to assume the inconceivable. It is probable that the British Commissioners found that the "arrangements" could not be carried out in their entirety, for in negotiations of this nature there has to be a certain amount of give-and-take. It is probable that, as time passed and decisions on various details had been reached, they came to the rather obvious conclusion that some British subjects might incur definite loss through their Government's action in surrendering the leasehold before the lease fell in.—If so, it is more than probable that, *volens, colens*, they were driven to the conclusion that some financial arrangement should be devised to provide against such a contingency, and that recommendations to that effect were made by them.

What conclusions is the man in the street to draw from a perusal of the three despatches under discussion? Surely, a first conclusion will be that it is a most extraordinary action on the part of the Secretary of State to send the Petitioners a cart intimation repudiating liability for losses that might follow rendition, without indicating what steps, if any, have been taken to protect their interests.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO PIGS. JUNK MASTER SUMMONED.

The water police discovered 32 pigs crowded into a small hold of a junk, on Monday. The animals were lying on their backs with the feet tied with cord which had cut its way into the animals' legs. They were provided with very little water.

Yesterday the junk master, who informed the police that the pigs were brought down from Shanmi, was summoned before the Magistrate on a charge of cruelty to the animals. After listening to the evidence of the police, his Worship (Mr. J. R. Wood) decided to adjourn the case until this morning, in order that the evidence of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon could be taken as to whether or not the animals had been put to unnecessary suffering.

COLLISION ON THE HARBOUR. JUNK SUNK BY A STEAM LAUNCH.

A collision occurred at 8 a.m. yesterday morning on the harbour, near the Wing Lok Street wharf, between a junk and a steam launch, *Fung N'm*. The junk was struck amidships on the port side and badly holed. She became waterlogged and sank shortly afterwards. Later in the morning she was raised to the surface and towed away. Nobody was injured.

It appears that the junk was being towed towards the wharf by the steam launch *Tak Fat*. The *Fung N'm* was leaving the wharf at about the same time and was taken by the wind and tide in the direction of the junk. A collision was inevitable. The junk carried a general cargo of baskets and firewood. Damage to the junk itself is estimated at something under \$200.

SEQUEL TO THE RECENT TROUBLE AT TAIKOO.

EMPLOYEES BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

As a sequel to the recent trouble at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery when dissension arose amongst two gangs of fitters employed there, two Chinese fitters of the staff were brought before Mr. Wood yesterday and charged with assaulting a Chinese.

Mr. d'Almada appeared for the defence and suggested that the complainant and the defendants should be bound over to keep the peace. The complainant had no objection to this and all three were bound over for a period of six months on a bond of \$50 each.

SPORT. GOLF.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND POOL.

The February Competitions resulted as follows:—

Captain's Cup—C. C. Stark qualifies, 83-8=74 net.

Captain's Cup Pool is divided between J. M. Walker and J. R. Lloyd, both 81 net.

The 1922 Captain's Cup was won by C. C. Stark, who beat J. W. Franks by 3 up and 2 to play.

LEGAL AND MORAL OBLIGATION.

It may be assumed that the Duke of Devonshire sent his despatch after consultation with the legal advisers of the Crown, and that they advised his Grace that there was no legal liability. But is any moral obligation involved? Reading between the lines of Mr. Churchill's two despatches, it would seem that, in his and in Lord Balfour's judgment, Government had incurred a certain moral responsibility. Else why make special suggestions for the protection of private interests?

There are questions that should not remain unanswered. Were the Crown Lawyers, if consulted, put in possession of all the facts that bear on the case? Their decision seems to raise a reasonable doubt on the point. Further, the Petitioners assert that in the early years of the Colonial Office administration British subjects were encouraged and assisted to settle at Weihaiwei and invest their capital in the place. Is this true? Was Sir James Lockhart summoned from his retirement by the Secretary of State to give an account of his stewardship? If so, was he asked whether the assertions of the Petitioners were founded on fact, or not? It is probable that no such action was taken by the Colonial Office.

RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The "preliminary scheme" drawn up by the joint Commission does not seem to have met with approval from the new London Government, and negotiations will be resumed at an early date, with a change of venue to Peking. The Petitioners naturally await the results with keen anxiety. They have, apparently, ceased to look for anything like generosity from either of the two Governments concerned. It remains to be seen whether even bare justice will be meted out to them.

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American Artichokes ...	"	.55
S. & W. Celery en Branch ...	"	1.35
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Brussel Sprouts ...	"	.55

English Tart Fruits

Black Currants ...	per bottle	1.70
Gooseberries ...	"	.85
Greengages ...	"	1.15
Raspberries & Currants ...	"	1.50
Red Plums ...	"	.85
Rhubarb ...	"	.70

Devonshire Bacon ...	per lb.	1.60
English Cheddar Cheese ...	"	1.20
Roquefort French ...	"	1.20
Camemberts ...	each	1.10
Gruyere (Swiss) ...	per lb.	1.60

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

R. A. ATHLETIC MEETING.

22ND AND 23RD MARCH, 1923.

U.S.R.C. GROUND, KOWLOON.

A T the above Meeting there will be a MILE RACE open to the Services and all British Residents in the Colony. The Race is timed for 3.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

A. GILLARD, Chief Clerk.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

THERE will be a UNIVERSITY DINNER on BOAT RACE DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 24th. Particulars will be sent to those who were present at the Dinner last year. Will all other Members of the above Universities who wish to attend, please send their Names to:

J. E. WARNER, Hon. Secretary, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY, St. Stephen's College, Bonham Road.

CLUB LUSITANO.

AVISO.

SÃO por este meio convidamos todos os membros do Club Lusitano e os demais membros da Comunidade Portuguesa desta Colônia para se reunirem na Sala "Luz de Camões" do mesmo Club, hoje às 5 horas de tarde, a fim de assistirem a Recepção em honra do Sr. Excmo. O General Sir Manuel Gomes da Costa, K.C.M.G.

P. A. ROSARIO, O Secretário.

Hongkong, 7 de Março de 1923. [301]

ISSUE OF 6% FRENCH TREASURY BONDS.

PRICE OF ISSUE FR. 99 FOR FR. 100 OF FACE VALUE.

FREE OF TAXES.

NO PRIZES.

BONDS OF FR. 500 AND FR. 1,000 EACH.

REPAYABLE AT Holder's Option, as follows:

On the 8th of December, 1925 at par.

On the 8th of December, 1928 for Frs. 102.

On the 8th of December, 1932 for Frs. 108.

Coupons payable on the 8th of June and 8th of December of each year.

1st Coupon paid in full on the 8th of June, 1923.

Payable EITHER in cash, OR by Remittance of 1921 Treasury Bonds due 8th June, 1923.

Subscription List will be closed on the 4th of April, 1923.

Applications will be received by THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Prince's Building, Charter Road, V. MARROT, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1923. [405]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of March, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, 11th Street, Causeway Bay	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
2	Lot 2, 11th Street, Causeway Bay	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
3	Lot 3, 11th Street, Causeway Bay	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
4	Lot 4, 11th Street, Causeway Bay	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
5	Lot 5, 11th Street, Causeway Bay	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
6	Lot 6, 11th Street, Causeway Bay	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
7	Lot 7, 11th Street, Causeway Bay	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
8	Lot 8, 11th Street, Causeway Bay	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
9	Lot 9, 11th Street, Causeway Bay	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
10	Lot 10, 11th Street, Causeway Bay	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of March, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Lo Lung Hang Valley in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, Lo Lung Hang Valley	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
2	Lot 2, Lo Lung Hang Valley	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
3	Lot 3, Lo Lung Hang Valley	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
4	Lot 4, Lo Lung Hang Valley	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
5	Lot 5, Lo Lung Hang Valley	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
6	Lot 6, Lo Lung Hang Valley	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
7	Lot 7, Lo Lung Hang Valley	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
8	Lot 8, Lo Lung Hang Valley	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
9	Lot 9, Lo Lung Hang Valley	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100
10	Lot 10, Lo Lung Hang Valley	100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

ANNUAL NAVAL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following Contracts, viz.:

Supply of Timber, Timber Materials and Spars.

Upholstery Work.

Dry Cleaning Work.

Repairing Clocks, Watches, and Stop Watches.

Supply and Repair of Bamboo Sunblinds.

Supply of India Rubber Boots.

The Contracts commence on 1st April, 1923, and expire on the 31st March, 1924.

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, by whom Tenders will be received until Noon on WEDNESDAY, 14th MARCH, 1923.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any Tenders, and of accepting any portion of a Tender.

[494]

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911-1921.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order made by His Honour Sir William Ross Davies, Kt., Chief Justice in the above matter dated the 5th day of March, 1923, it was ordered that the CHINA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED, be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong, 1911-1921, and that the Official Receiver be appointed Provisional Liquidator of the Company and that JOHN HENNESSY SMITH, of Victoria, Hongkong, aforesaid, Incorporated Accountant, be continued as Special Manager of the Company until the further order of the Court subject to the approval of the Official Receiver.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the First Meeting of Creditors of the Company will be held at the Official Receiver's Office at the Courts of Justice, Victoria, aforesaid, on the 23rd day of March, 1923, at 11 a.m., and the First Meeting of Contributors will be held at the same place on the same day at 11.30 a.m. Dated this 6th day of March, 1923.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO., Solicitors for the Official Receiver. [300]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. (INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 13th MARCH, 1923, to WEDNESDAY, 14th APRIL, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1923. [402]

BUYING AGENCY.

LONDON CHEMICAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS. World wide connection, established over 30 years open accept additional First Class Buying Agency or act as London Agents, Buying, Inspection, Supervision undertaken. Correspondence invited. Write Box 239, c/o The Hongkong Daily Press Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG. To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN ONE LOT ON MONDAY, The 12th Day of March, 1923, at 3 o'clock p.m. By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2166 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1287]

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase BY THE PEARL RIVER BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD With Illustrations, Maps and Flags. PRICE... \$1.75. On Sale at Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. Canton: Messrs. BERNER & CO., Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business of our Engineering Department has been acquired by The JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LIMITED, and will be henceforth carried on by that Company as heretofore carried on by them. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1923. [193]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that We have acquired the Business of the Engineering Department of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., and that such business will be henceforth carried on by us as heretofore carried on by them. THE JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LTD. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1923. [499]

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 5th MARCH. Students will be Enrolled at the Education Office only, and should apply at once for Entry Forms. [475]

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPER, LTD.

WILL Clients please send Copy for 1923/24 ANNUAL BACK PAGE of Annual is still Open for Acceptance. Apply—3, Des Voeux Road. [435]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, MONDAY, the 12th MARCH, 1923, at 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1922. The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 6th day of March, to Tuesday, the 13th day of March, 1923, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 28th February, 1923. [465]

POSTAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 593.

EXAMINATION FOR CLERKS.

NOTIFICATION IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Examination for Appointment of Clerks at a commencing Monthly Salary of HK. \$15.45 = \$27.50 will be held on or about the 8th MARCH Next at the Postal District Head Office, Canton. Only applicants possessing Certificates of Graduation from a School will be qualified to sit in the Examination. A good knowledge of English and Chinese is essential. Those desiring to compete in the Examination must send in at an early date, their applications in English giving particulars of place of Birth, Age, Past Career, Present Address and School from which they have graduated and forwarding copy of the Certificate they hold. Testimonials from present employers should also accompany applications from those who have been in business since leaving school. Candidates whose applications are considered satisfactory will be called to this office for an interview and only those considered as suitable will be called for the Examination and informed of the exact date thereof. F. B. TOLLIDAY, Postal Commissioner for Kwangtung. Post Office, Canton, 21st February, 1923 [440]

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding The Hongkong Defence Corps, a Show will be held at THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CORPS on SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1923, from 3 to 6 p.m.

Besides the usual classes for Dogs, there will be classes for Puppies from 6 to 12 months old, for a litter of Puppies under 3 months old, on the date of the Show, and for cross-bred Dogs. Entry Forms may be had from the Undersigned.

No Entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the Entrance Fee. Dog \$2, Cat \$1, Poultry and Pigeons, 40 cents per pen.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 7th Inst.

H. L. BROST, Hon. Secretary, c/o THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH CO.

BETTER EDUCATION FOR BRITISH CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, MARCH 8th, 1923, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

To discuss THE BETTER EDUCATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN IN HONGKONG. The Chair will be taken by Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. Supported by Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLMES, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. FAIR, Mr. H. W. BRID, Mr. M. STAGUE EDE, Mr. A. O. LANG, Mr. A. R. LOWE.

The Meeting will be addressed by Mr. N. FREDERICK MACKINTOSH, M.A. This subject is of grave importance and all Parents and others interested are earnestly requested to attend. [419]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Gives

Perfect Satisfaction

because it is a Skilful

Blend of the Best

Highland Scotch

WHISKIES,

of Great Age, matured

in Sherrywood

Casks.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

Established 81 Years.

DEATHS.

FRIEDMAN.—At Shanghai, on March 1st, ANNIE FRIEDMAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. FRIEDMAN, aged 19 months.

LARSSEN.—At Shanghai, on February 27th, MARIE, wife of C. E. LARSSEN, aged 35 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 7TH, 1923.

THE GROWING INFLUENCE OF THE CHINESE PRESS.

In the speech of the Chairman at the recent meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank there was an interesting reference to the growing influence of the Chinese merchant and the Chinese Press on the political situation. "When, as would now seem," the CHAIRMAN said, "the Chinese merchant realizes that the country, and with it the prospects of increased profitable trading, are in danger of being brought to ruin by the folly of his rulers, he is moved to utter a protest, for the expression of which the facilities of the modern Chinese Press offers him a channel not formerly available." We are reminded of this by a report in the Peking papers of a speech delivered by the Prime Minister of China recently to a gathering of one hundred and forty representatives of the Press (Chinese and Foreign) who were the guests of the Premier and the members of his Cabinet at a tiffin given at the Foreign Office. The Premier spoke of the newspaper press as "the guardians and leaders of public opinion." He quoted from the Chinese classics a saying which is translated as "Heaven sees as my people see, and Heaven hears as my people hear," and he said that, through the medium of the Press, this saying could be made an active living force. In China, however, the newspaper press is as yet in its infancy. Though the Chinese claim to have used movable types five hundred years before Gutenberg, the first European inventor, cut

his matrices at Mainz, it was not until some years after the acquisition of Hongkong that a Chinese newspaper was published. A well-known reference book, indeed, tells us that the first Chinese newspaper was published in Shanghai in 1870, but, as a matter of fact, the first Chinese newspaper, the *Chung Ngai San Po*, was published from the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on November 1st, 1857. Originally it came out three times a week, but the support given to the venture by the local Chinese population was so encouraging that in due course it was issued daily, and still continues to flourish. But in China itself the newspaper press has been of very slow growth. It was not, in fact, until the present century dawned that newspapers began to be published outside the foreign settlements. After the Sino-Japanese war Chinese papers made their appearance in Tientsin, Hangchow, Canton, and in the Japanese port of Nagasaki, and following the Boxer outbreak a number of papers, both for and against the Monarchy, made their appearance, being mostly printed, however, in the Treaty ports or in foreign territory. With the promise of more liberal government in 1907, the number of Chinese papers rapidly increased, but it was not until the Revolution in 1911 that the native Press so spread throughout the country until, at the present time, there is hardly a town of any importance without its own newspaper. While, speaking generally, the native Press suffers from its youth and inexperience, many of them being notoriously corrupt, inflammatory and malicious, the number of notable exceptions is gradually growing. For good or ill, the growing newspaper press of China must inevitably exercise an important influence on the national life of China, even if it be only by the dissemination of the views and opinions to which public expression is given by political and commercial organisations, and it is not surprising that the Government of the day should be seeking to enlist its aid "in these dark and troublous days" to establish the supremacy of the law and secure "the triumph of true democracy." There was little need, indeed, for the PREMIER to invite "the advice and suggestions of the Press," for advice is lavishly given daily in all the political newspapers, but it may be hoped that the Press Associations which have been formed will gradually promote a more healthy tone and a higher standard of journalism in China which will earn for the newspapers a just claim to be regarded as a bulwark of the State.

The forthcoming weddings are announced of Mr. Robert Spiers Logan, Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department, to Miss Jessie Jacks, of No. 1, Canton Villas, Kowloon; and of Captain Isaac Chalmers, of the *s.s. Yafuang*, to Miss Margaret Piper, address, of New York.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a silver medal of the first class, and diploma, which have been awarded by the President of the French Republic to Captain M. A. J. Hosken, of the *s.s. Monteville*, of Vancouver, B.C., in recognition of his services to the French steamer *Ussin Tien*, which was wrecked on the Lamocks on April 8th, 1921.

Having received information to the effect that a new semi-weekly labour journal is being published in the Chinese City of Shanghai, advocating Bolshevism and strikes, General H. Feng Ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, ordered his men to raid the offices. This was accordingly done, and an assistant was arrested, the editor being absent at the time.

It is announced that the Royal Marine officers of the H.M.S. *Hawkins*, flagship of Admiral Sir A. C. Leveson, Com-in-Chief, China Station, when the recommissions, will be Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Col. R. H. Darwall, R.M.L.I., who has been in the ship since last August; and Capt. R. W. Bagot, R.M.L.I., now at the Deal Depot, who will replace Lieut. K. E. Previtt, R.M.L.I.

About two hundred Chinese carpenters employed at the Kowloon Docks have struck for more pay. The men presented the manager with a demand for more money, but it was pointed out to them that they were engaged by contractors and not by the Dock, and it was to the contractors, therefore, that their requests should have been made. The men were still out yesterday, however.

Mr. N. O. Liddell has resigned his position as Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council and will be going home. Mr. Liddell entered the Council's service in 1915, in succession to Mr. W. E. Leveson. He has proved himself a most able Secretary, the *N.C. Daily News* says, and has made many friends, not less among his colleagues than in the community at large. They will all be very sorry to hear of his approaching departure.

An interesting example of the utter gamble involved in the purchase of ponies racing in Shanghai transpired with reference to the auction last week. At that sale a griffin pony was brought under the hammer. It had done very well in paper hunts, so well that probably not more than two months ago it changed hands for the sum of £1,000. On account of particular circumstances, it came to auction last week, when it was purchased for £150.

There were fifteen cases of notifiable disease in the Colony during the week ended March 3rd. Of this number eleven were fatal. The cases were as follows: Plague, one Chinese (fatal); small-pox, one Japanese, five Chinese (three fatal); diphtheria, four Chinese (two fatal); enteric fever, one British (fatal); cerebro-spinal fever, six Chinese (four fatal); there were also two cases of dogs with the rabies, and a Chinese death from influenza. On Monday, there were two Chinese cases of small-pox.

VISIT OF PORTUGUESE GENERAL.

A CALL ON THE GOVERNOR.

General Sir Manuel Gomes da Costa, who has been on a visit to Macao for the purpose of re-organizing military affairs in that Colony, arrived from Macao in the Portuguese gunboat *Patria* on Monday afternoon on an official visit to Hongkong. Yesterday morning the General paid an official call on H.E. the Governor. The General disembarked at Murray Pier at about 9.45 a.m., and was met by Captain R. Neville, the Governor's aide-de-camp, and received by the band and a guard of honour drawn from the King's Regiment. Before proceeding to Government House the General made an inspection of the guard, and the band played the Portuguese national anthem.

MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENT.

SMALL GIRL INJURED.

A motor accident occurred on the Taiipo Road, near Kowloon Tong village, on Monday. Mr. Henry Arthurs, Customs Officer, was proceeding along the road on his motor-cycle, No. 420, when he collided with a Chinese girl, aged eight years, near the path leading to the village. The child was injured about the head and removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital for treatment.

German residents in Tokyo have during the past two years contributed 39,000 yen towards the assistance of their fellow-countrymen in Germany. Since the occupation of the Ruhr by the French it is reported that Germans in Kobe have raised a fund of 6,000 yen for the relief of those in the Ruhr, and Germans in Yokohama 3,000 yen.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUHR.

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMAN PROTEST.

Paris, March 5th.

Replying to Herr Cuno's protest regarding the occupation of Mannheim and Karlsruhe and the workshops at Harmsdorf, in which are enumerated the sacrifices made by Germany, a French semi-official statement says that, up to the present, Germany has paid six milliard gold marks in reparations, of which France has received two, which will not cover the cost of the Ruhr occupation plus the advances made to France at Spa; whereas, in the same period France has expended ninety-five milliard francs, of which fifty four have been spent in the devastated regions alone.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RECOMPENSING AMERICA.

Paris, March 5th.

The difficulty in discovering a suitable method of recompensing America for the cost of her army of occupation is proving an obstacle in the negotiations of the Inter-Allied Financial Committee. Objections have been forthcoming to most of the Allied suggestions, and the committee has adjourned to March 10th, in order to examine future methods of payment, in the meanwhile reserving the question of immediate payment which, failing a better solution, may have been effected by the Allies returning the cash payment of March last year, for a re-division, in which America would participate.

GERMAN SABOTEURS SHOT.

Paris, March 5th.

Advices from Düsseldorf state that a French patrol fired on a number of Germans who were breaking up the railway at Westerhold with picks. One German was killed and two others wounded.

AGREEMENT REGARDING BRITISH ZONE.

Cologne, March 5th.

It is understood that Lieut-General Sir A. Godley and General Degoutte have reached a satisfactory agreement regarding the transport of French troops through the British zone. The agreement is subject to ratification by London and Paris.

EARLIER CABLES.

HERR CUNO CANCELS HIS BAVARIAN VISIT.

Berlin, March 5th.

Herr Cuno has cancelled his visit to Bavaria as "the new and outrageous breach of justice" by France compels him to join the German protest at a special sitting of the Reichstag on Tuesday.

QUESTION OF LATEST FRANCO-BELGIAN OCCUPATION.

London, March 5th.

Questioned in the House of Commons with regard to the Franco-Belgian occupation of territory between Mayence and Coblenz, and the Coblenz and Cologne bridgeheads, Mr. Ronald McNeill said the Government had been advised that under no provision of the Treaty of Versailles or Rhineland agreement could the Rhineland High Commission claim jurisdiction over this territory, and the attention of the French Government had been called to the matter.

LONDON, MARCH 5th.

Router learns that it has been ascertained that it is untrue that any money recently seized by the French in the Ruhr district was intended for the British Army, as previously reported.

LATEST CABLES.

DENMARK AND RUSSIA. DANISH TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT MOSCOW.

Copenhagen, March 5th.

According to an arrangement between the Soviet and Danish Governments, the latter is despatching a delegation to Moscow in order to negotiate a commercial and trade agreement.

EARLIER CABLES.

EMPIRE WIRELESS. PRIVATE ENTERPRISE NOT TO BE EXCLUDED.

London, March 5th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law stated that in view of the development of wireless, and other circumstances since the late Government decided on a State-supported wireless chain, it is not considered necessary any longer to exclude private enterprise from participation in inter-imperial wireless communication. The Government therefore has decided to license the erection of private wireless stations in Great Britain for communication with the Dominions, Colonies and foreign countries, subject to Government control; and has also decided that it is necessary in the interests of national security that there should be a Government wireless station in Britain capable of communicating with the Dominions. The latter will be erected as early as possible, and be available for commercial traffic when necessary.

DECISION HAILED WITH GREAT APPROVAL.

London, March 5th.

The wireless decision has been hailed with great approval, though a minor disagreement is voiced in the *Daily Telegraph*, objecting to the Government station competing with private interests and declaring that the Government should confine itself to official business, also pointing out that within two years the British Empire will possess the most powerful and most efficient system in the world.

The *Times* is of the opinion that the Government station will lead to useful competition in time of peace and give security in the event of war. The newspaper anticipates rapid progress provided bureaucratic restrictions are limited to a minimum, and care is taken to maintain easy traffic with the Government station here and private stations abroad.

MARCONI DIRECTOR'S EMPIRE SCHEME.

Cologne, March 5th.

Celoge Simpson, a director of Marconi's is stated to be prepared to start, within twenty-four hours, a scheme involving £2,000,000 with a British station operating within year, while within eighteen months the whole Empire scheme will be a living reality.

MITCHAM BYE-ELECTION. MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE DEFEATED.

London, March 5th.

At the Mitcham bye-election the Minister of Agriculture, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, was defeated. The result was—

Mr. Ede (Labour)	5,029.
Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen	7,190.
(Conservative)	3,214.
Mr. Brown (Liberal)	2,684.
Mr. Catterall (Independent)	2,684.
(Conservative)	2,684.

The election was fought on the question of decontrolling houses from the Rent Restrictions Act, regarding which Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen's statements and the Government's intentions were regarded as conflicting.

[At the General Election, the figures were:—Dr. T. C. Worsfold (Conservative), 10,834; Mr. A. E. Bennett, (Liberal), 5,898.]

Col. G. F. Stanley (Under Secretary for Home Affairs) who was defeated at East Wiltshire, has resigned.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

REVISION OF DECONTROL PROPOSALS NECESSARY.

London, March 5th.

Parliamentary circles are freely speculating on the consequences of the Ministerial mishaps at East Wiltshire and Mitcham. While there is no question of a crisis, it is agreed that the Government has been badly rebuffed, and a revision of decontrol proposals and framing of a building scheme on wider lines is necessitated. The opposition parties anticipate that the debates in connection with the passage of such legislation will put the Government in an embarrassing position. Meanwhile the Postmaster-General, Neville Chamberlain's, past experience will mark him out as a successor to Sir Griffith-Boscawen, whose parliamentary life at least for the present, is considered ended. It is a certainty that housing legislation—regards Scotland has not been rendered easier by the fact that the Lord Advocate for Scotland, William Watson, has not yet found a seat. His absence from the House is inconvenient for the Government, especially as no qualified Conservative substitute is available.

RAW RUBBER EXPORT.

FIGURES UP TO JANUARY LAST.

London, March 5th.

The Colonial Official announces that exports of raw rubber licensed under the rubber exports restriction legislation have totalled as follows: Ceylon, in three months ended last January, 12,535 tons; Malaya, in the first quarter 45,500 tons, including seven thousand on the mainland, and in the second quarter 40,500 tons. The figures do not include the production and stocks in Penang and Singapore.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

GROSS EXPENDITURE NEARLY TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

London, March 5th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir W. Joynton Hicks said the expenditure on the British Empire Exhibition was hitherto £750,000, and the total gross expenditure at the close was estimated to be £2,435,000 and the total guarantees £1,203,000.

RUBBER SHARES.

M. R. P.'S NEW ISSUE SUBSCRIBED.

London, March 5th.

The Malacca Rubber Plantations' issue of new shares has been subscribed. The lists closed early this morning.

THE HUMAN FLY.

FALLS EIGHT STORIES AND IS KILLED.

New York, March 5th.

Thousands of spectators, including his wife, were horrified to see Howard Young, who obtained considerable notoriety as "the human fly," fall eight stories from the face of the Hotel Martine which he was trying to scale. He was killed. Young was performing for a cinema film. Cinematographers took advantage of the situation.

OUTRAGES IN EGYPT.

POLITICO-RELIGIOUS AGITATORS ARRESTED.

Cairo, March 5th.

In consequence of the bomb outrages on February 27th and March 4th, six members of the Wafd (Wakf) have been arrested and interned, because of "their actions being of a nature calculated to destroy public order and security." All the arrested men were recently summoned by the Military Governor and warned for signing a manifesto declaring that Adly Pasha, the proposed Premier, was a tool of the English.

British soldiers, when they heard their comrades had been wounded, in some instances vented their feelings upon passing Arabs, but the military police soon controlled the situation.

[The Wafd or Evkaf, is an organisation controlling the temporalities of the Church, having a separate Budget of its own. The revenue of the Evkaf is principally derived from charges on and reversionsary interests in real property which has, at one time or another, been made the subject of consecration to religious or benevolent purposes.]

A FLYING RECORD.

Paris, March 5th.

Lieut. Andre Benoit has reached a height of 5,600 metres at Villa Coublay aerodrome on a Breguet biplane, with a load of five hundred kilograms. If this be officially recognised, it beats Casales' world's record of 4,751 metres.

AMUNDSEN'S NORTH POLAR FLIGHT.

CHRISTIANIA, March 5th.

Amundsen has completed his plans for a flight across the North Pole, and expects to start at the end of June.

KING OF SWEDEN'S TOUR.

The Hague, March 5th.

The King of Sweden has concluded his visit to Holland. He was warmly welcomed at the Hague, at Delft and other towns. He was bade farewell at the station by Queen Wilhelmina, Prince Henry, the Premier and Ministers, and then proceeded to Brussels, where the King of the Belgians welcomed him; at his station and drove to the Palace, where he received the Ministers and high State dignitaries.

NORWAY'S NEW MINISTRY.

CHRISTIANIA, March 5th.

M. Halvorsen, President of the Storting, has formed a Ministry which comprises six Ministers of Halvorsen's 1920 Cabinet.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

London, March 5th.

The Civil Service Estimates for 1933-4 are £214,000,000, compared with £212,000,000 for the previous year.

A CORRECTION.

London, March 5th.

A report of the death of Araloff is incorrect. The dead man is Abloff, representing the Azerbaijan Republic at Angora.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHAOTIC CONDITIONS AT TSINGTAO. COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEADLOCK FEARED.

Peking, March 5th.

The *Far Eastern Times* says reliable correspondence from Tsingtao reveals chaotic conditions there. The Chief of Police, Cheng Li, is proving quite incapable of performing his duties and is very ready to incorporate ex-bandidos into the police force. Leading Chinese merchants openly accuse him of corruption. The present Governor admits Cheng Li's incapacity, but says he is unable to make him amenable to orders. The railway's rolling stock and permanent way "are going to rack and ruin through sheer carelessness and incompetency. All Public utilities—the railway, posts, telegraphs, waterworks, electricity, wharves, sanitation and police—are mismanaged. Before long, things will become absolutely intolerable and a serious commercial and financial deadlock must come."

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL"]

SUBTERRANEAN VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

Singapore, March 5th.

The Captain of the *Wakasa Maru* bound from Hongkong to Singapore reports that a subterranean volcanic eruption occurred 350 miles from Singapore on March 2nd. Smoke was rising, accompanied by explosions over a thousand feet. The passengers were excited by the spectacle.

WEDDINGS EN MASSE.

AMERICAN TROOPS AND GERMAN BRIDES.

When the order was given for the American troops to leave the Rhine there was a rush of weddings, and in one day the senior chaplain, Lieut-Col. Easterbrook, received nearly 60 applications from young soldiers who wanted to be married to German brides.

More came in later, as it would have been impossible to unite such couples separately. The chaplain decided to "line them up," read that part of the service that could be applied "wholesale" to all of them, and then apply the curtailed, indispensable individual part separately. So great was the number that the chaplain decided that twenty weddings at a time would be necessary.

In one case four German girls appeared at Army Headquarters with requests that they should be permitted to marry. Each, however, wanted to marry the same man.

WORLD OF SPORT.

LAWN-TENNIS CHANGES.

London, March 5th.

The Lawn Tennis Association has unanimously passed a resolution abolishing the title of world's championships after February 1st, 1924, hitherto granted at the Wimbledon meeting. Lord Desborough, presiding, said that no long as one country had the world's championship in perpetuity America found difficulty in joining the international federation, and would not send an official team to Wimbledon. The Association handed over the right to make and amend the laws of the game to an International Rules Board.

M.C.C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, March 5th.

The M.C.C. compiled 239, Mann and Kennedy contributing 47 and 30 respectively. The Western Province scored 163 for G. P. Hands, knocking up a splendid 81, including a sixer and ten fours.

Western Province were all out for 161. Kennedy captured 5 wickets for 35 runs. Marylebone made 64 without the loss of a wicket and thus won by ten wickets.

M.C.C. DRAW WITH NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, March 5th.

The M.C.C. in their match against New South Wales compiled 275, Chapman contributing 91, and in their second innings reached 236, Calthorpe being responsible for 110. New South Wales knocked out 314 in their first innings, Bardeley scoring 90 and Taylor 72, and in the second innings scored 102 for 6 wickets down. The match was drawn.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

London, March 5th.

Playing at Cardiff, at soccer, England and Wales drew with the score two goals apiece.

SOCCER MATCH.

London, March 5th.

Playing at Cardiff, at soccer, England and Wales drew with the score two goals apiece.

STORY OF THE £.

HOW THE ENGLISH CURRENCY WAS ORIGINATED.

The pound sterling, the magnificent recovery of which in New York has been one of the outstanding features of the past week, has long been the world's predominant monetary unit, writes *A Banker* in a recent issue of the *Daily Mail*.

The term "pound" is now a purely conventional one and has no relation to any definite weight. In early times—and the term was used in England as early as 1158—the pound was an actual pound weight of silver, containing 925 parts of the pure metal in 1,000.

This was originally made into 30 shillings but various monarchs changed this number considerably. Edward II. made 30, while his various successors coined 45, 60, and even 388 shillings from the same amount of silver.

The sign £ is merely a contraction of the Latin word "libra," the pound in weight, and is, of course, really the same abbreviation as "lb."

The expression "sterling" probably originated in the 13th century, when the Hansatic League, a commercial union of German cities, was trading in England. These trade guilds were welcomed by the English and were allowed many privileges, including that of coining money. As they came to us from the East, they were known as "Easterlings," and their money became known as sterling.

The silver pound then, in its varying forms, was our standard of currency until 1816, when gold, which had hitherto occupied a secondary place was adopted as the standard.

The new pound was a golden sovereign, weighing 123.274 grains, 11-12ths being pure metal, and this weight has not since been altered.

The English sovereign contains a higher proportion of pure gold than the coins of other countries, as the usual proportion is 9-10ths only. Turkey, however, is an exception and her coins, like ours, are 11-12ths pure gold or carat.

The English gold pound is practically an international coin, and is accepted everywhere. In its time it has been put to strange uses. When the Germans exacted their indemnity from France in 1871 they placed 20,000,000 in gold as a special war reserve in the Julius tower in Spandau. It was known that a large proportion of this consisted of British sovereigns, and in March, 1915, after the Germans had tapped their reserve, the gold began to flow to us from Scandinavia. The sovereigns were new ones, dated 1872, and in many cases were still in the same bags as those in which they left the Bank of England 43 years earlier. The normal value of the pound sterling in other currencies is determined by the relative amounts of pure gold in the respective coins.

For instance, an American golden eagle is worth 10 dollars, weighs 258 grains, and contains 1-10th alloy, while the English sovereign weighs 123.274 grains, 1-12 of which is alloy.

It is a simple calculation to find that 21 equals 4,865 dollars.

"KEEP WATCH."

ADMIRAL SIR E. R. FREMANTLE'S MESSAGE BROADCASTED.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Fremantle, on behalf of the Navy League, has, by the permission of the British Broadcasting Company, broadcasted the following message:—

"As the grandson of one of Nelson's captains who shared in the triumphs of Copenhagen and Trafalgar, I am glad to have the privilege of sending a message to my fellow-countrymen through this wonderful instrument of modern science."

"We have travelled a long way since the far distant storm-beaten ships of Nelson and his brothers-in-arms stood between Napoleon and the dominion of the world, but progress has made us more dependent than ever on the freedom of the seas."

"In 1805 we had invasion only to fear if our Navy failed us. To-day, if the sea is not kept open for the passage of our merchant ships, we are doomed to starvation. The late war has shown us the greatness of our peril. We escaped the danger and emerged victorious, and we may hope to have made an end of war. But this hope has been falsified in former periods of history, and, if we would sleep easily in our beds, we must adhere to the old motto of the Navy League, in whose name I speak, 'Keep watch.'"

"The world is at once larger and smaller than it was 120 years ago. It is larger because great communities of our own flesh and blood have sprung up in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; it is smaller because such inventions as aircraft and the wireless telephone (over which I speak to you this afternoon), to say nothing of steamships, have made communication more quick and certain."

"But the consequence is that we have to think in oceans instead of narrow seas, and if we are to keep the Dominions of the British Empire together, as the far-flung shores of our motherland, we must, at all costs, foster the merchant shipping which plies between them and us, and the Navy which protects them in their going out and their coming in."

"The Navy League exists to secure the freedom of the seas for all nations during peace, and for Great Britain and those allied with her should war unfortunately come. The precise aims and work of the Navy League can be ascertained by application to their office at 13, Victoria-street, S.W. 1, so I ask you to give it not only your good wishes but substantial support."

FAMOUS AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

ENGLAND'S TRIBUTE TO MR. WALTER PAGE.

Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Lord Grey of Faldoon have addressed a remarkable appeal to the country for subscriptions to perpetuate the name and services of Mr. Walter H. Page, American Ambassador in London before and during the war.

After noting that the recent publication of his "Life and Letters" has revealed to the whole world "his vivid free-ranging mind and that mellow integrity of character and abounding humanity which endeared him to us all," they go on to describe the late Ambassador as "one of the best friends that Great Britain ever had." The appeal continues:—

"In the difficult period of the war before the United States had entered it, and when many contentious issues inevitably arose between the British and American Governments, it was Mr. Page's handling of these issues as much as any other factor that kept them within the bounds of reason and good temper."

"Scrupulous, as an Ambassador should be in presenting his country's case with all the vigour and persuasiveness at his command, Mr. Page's conduct of the negotiations entrusted to him was informed throughout by his native courtesy, humour, and straightforwardness, by a quick understanding of the nature of the European struggle, and by an intensity of sympathy for the Allied cause and of admiration for Great Britain's part in it, which was irrepresible. He was the happiest, the most liberated man in Europe when America entered the war."

"For all that Mr. Page contributed towards that supreme development by smoothing away friction and minimizing and removing difficulties and misunderstandings, this country, no less than his own, owes him an incalculable debt. There must, moreover, be many hundreds of our people who used his services and those of his most efficient staff to inquire after the fate of relatives at the fronts, and who draw freely and gratefully upon his exhaustless stock of sympathy, patience, and promptitude."

NEW FORMS IN PHYSICS.

At the Conference of Science Masters at Oxford, Sir Ernest Rutherford lectured on "A Page of Scientific History." In introducing his subject, Sir Henry put forward the plea that education in science should be in conformity with the recent discoveries of the age. Every University teacher had strong views on this subject. In the elementary courses in the University it was difficult to decide what modern ideas should be introduced. Every student was stimulated by being shown new conceptions and new ideas. Most text books were twenty years behind the times, and this should be remedied. For instance, it was time that instruction in the electron should not be excluded from the elementary study of electricity, and that new theories of a kinetic physics should be included. Yet there must be caution in elementary education in introducing theories still *sub judice*.

THE ALPHA PARTICLES.

It had been suggested to him that the Association would be interested to have in review some modern scientific developments which he had been in direct touch. He then traced the history of the great researches in constitution and relation of the elements which had been proceeding at Manchester and Cambridge during the past decade. In 1911 at the Manchester Physical Laboratory there came the first investigation with the alpha particle. It was realised that this was the greatest force possible. Such great energy did these flashes of light produce, that when the light fell on certain substances it was able to penetrate and pass through atoms in its path. It was, however, discovered that the alpha particle could be deflected when striking other substances, such as gold.

There had followed a big series of experiments, with the alpha particle as the chief instrument. In the Cavendish Laboratory photographs had been taken of the alpha particle passing through gas and suffering deflections by the hydrogen atom. Also there had followed an attempt to split the atom by bombarding it with alpha particles. These experiments had succeeded and the atom had been disrupted by this method. Another phenomenon of the alpha particle had also been solved recently. It had been observed that the particle sometimes vanished when travelling at enormous speed. Experiments first in a vacuum and then in a gas had shown that the alpha particle was when moving swiftly capable of first capturing an electron and then perhaps of being it again.

A Peking message states that the residence of the Rev. G. T. Gandlin, one of the oldest foreign residents of Peking, has been completely destroyed by fire. The loss is considerable, as Mr. Gandlin has a valuable collection of books and manuscripts. Mr. Gandlin is not in Peking at present. Another fire took place in the foreign style building north of the Chatterbox Bank in Rue Linovitch in the upper floor occupied as a Chinese bank. Fortunately, Major Beggs and the American Legation Fire Brigade turned out promptly and extinguished the flames before serious damage was done.

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'N. J. CLUB'
SCOTCHThe "Peg"
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1745OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

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This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavor, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.

HOW SKIN TROUBLES BEGIN

Itchy Spots, Eruptions & Insect Bites
May Develop into Eczema or Poisoned Sores.

TO guard against the ever-present perils of skin-disease, promptly treat the least sign of trouble with that great herbal antiseptic healer—Zam-Buk. Whether it be insect bites on the arms or legs, heat rash or soreness, or even a slight scratch or bruise—in a climate like ours, neglect often leads to blood-poison or other dangerous complications.

Zam-Buk's powerful herb-essences penetrate deep below the surface skin. They soothe away pain and irritation, dispel soreness, swelling and inflammation, and destroy and expel all poisonous impurities. Skin damaged or destroyed by injury or disease is renewed in a wonderful way by Zam-Buk.

From C.H.Q., Baghdad, T. F. Duke writes:—"Sand flies and mosquitoes make life almost unbearable out here, and I got badly BITTEN ON THE ARMS, LEGS & FEET."

When M.O.'s treatment failed to give relief, I decided to go into town and see if the dealers sold Zam-Buk. Fortunately I soon secured a box.

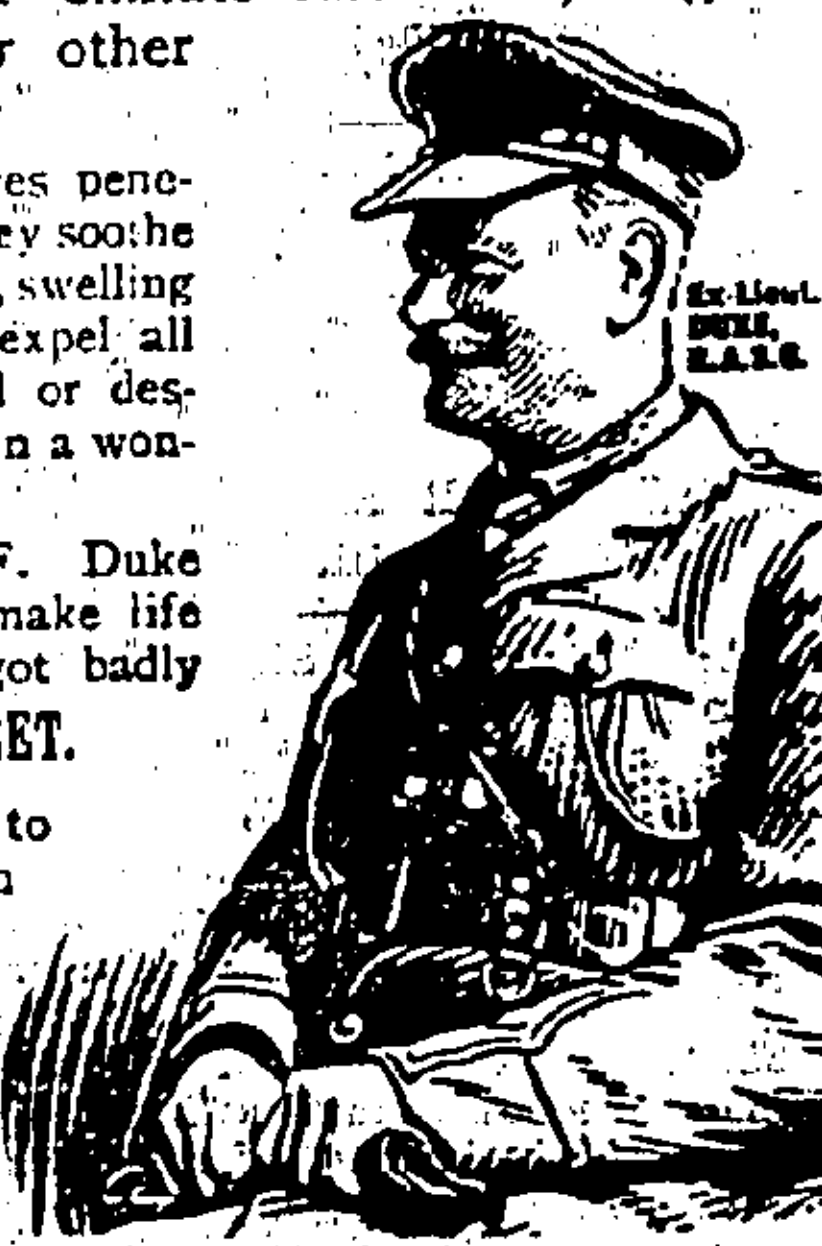
"Even the first few applications of Zam-Buk soothed the smarting irritation, subdued all inflammation and enabled me to secure the sleep and rest which I was so badly in need of. When other sufferers were in hospital laid-up with fever sores following the bites, persistence with Zam-Buk resulted in my poisoned skin being thoroughly purified and healed."

Years With Ringworm.

Mr. Ludwig Rabman, R.M. Doctoret, Kildermore writes:—"Despite all medicines, I suffered terribly for two years from ringworm. Luckily one day I read about Zam-Buk. This quickly demonstrated amazing curative powers. It cleared away every trace of disease and gave me a clear healthy skin."

Painful Bleeding Piles.

Bhupati Bhushan Shaha, Senilary Rd, Mozaffarpur, writes:—"I suffered agonies from piles. Nothing seemed to relieve, and I was weak and distressed through loss of blood. Zam-Buk soothed



Police Officer's Bad Leg.

Mr. E. H. Hogg, of the Punjab Police Training School, Patiala, writes:—"I was badly kicked by a horse, and sustained a deep cut which went down to the bone. Swelling and inflammation set in, and the limb formed, and the limb was full of dried-up pain. I was advised to try Zam-Buk. This balm had an instantaneous pain-soothing effect, and it quickly cleansed the deep sore of all foul matter. Continued treatment resulted in a complete cure."

Zam-Buk is now obtainable in handy sized packets with full directions for use enclosed in English and Oriental languages, of all chemists and druggists in Hongkong, Shanghai and the Straits. Sole Proprietors, The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Leeds, England.



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IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS IN
VIENNA.

The Vienna correspondent of *The Observer* writes:—

For the first time since 1908 a Congress of Physicians on a large scale is announced to be held here early in April. It is chiefly doctors from Germany who are expected, but they will come also from Switzerland, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey. The Vienna medical school with its old international reputation, will find an opportunity of showing its new scientific work and latest developments, for, despite the war and its aftermath, progress has never stopped.

There is plenty of new research work, and quite a number of important results have been achieved. The Vienna Professor, Ernst Speth, has attempted to produce several vegetable substances by artificial methods, and it is declared that his discoveries mean an essential step forward in organic chemistry. For Austria their success would be a boon, since she is obliged to buy most ingredients of remedies and other chemicals abroad.

The attempts at the "transplantation" of eyes, especially by Theodor Koppanyi, have created a stir. Even fifteen years ago the Vienna biologist, Dr. Eduard Uhlenduth, who now works at the Rockefeller Institute at New York, tried the transplantation of eyes on cold-blooded animals, especially fishes and amphibians. Koppanyi has continued these experiments on warm-blooded animals. Some time ago, at a meeting, a heated discussion arose between the ophthalmologists and biologists, without leading to any result, the former alleging that the animals with transplanted eyes cannot see, while the latter tried to prove the contrary. Every member of an investigating commission, who worked for two years, were divided.

The transplantation of hearts, tentacles, and limbs of articulate and vertebrate animals has also been attempted with success. Almost the whole brains of iguanas were removed; the operated animals were quite lame for a few days, but afterwards began moving their limbs, and a week later behaved normally. It is declared that eyes, limbs, and even hearts may be transplanted without causing much difference in the animals. The unique case of an amphibian is reported, into the abdominal cavity of which the heart of another amphibian was transplanted. After some weeks the transplanted heart was found in close organic connection with its surroundings, the animal having two live hearts.

It is unfortunate that many experiments are hampered by lack of facilities. Two laboratories at the excellent Chemical University Institute have just been closed down, so that 140 students can no longer do their work. The famous Anatomical Institute receives a Government grant of 3,000 kronen, for which one gets less than half a loaf of bread or in English money about twopencefarthing. It could not exist but for assistance from America; even so, it cannot afford the money for buying corpses.

Great consternation is also felt at the closing down of a reading-room at the University Library for reasons of economy. I ought not to conclude without mentioning that the Cambridge University Press, the Clarendon Press, and several other English publishers, the British Museum, the London School of Economics (through the kindness of Sir William Beveridge and Mr. Headlam), Lord Haldane, and other well-known authors, important reviews and scientific periodicals, sent the library their publications free of charge, for which much gratitude has been expressed.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE.
COMPETITION IN SCHOOLBOY
"HOWLERS."

The annual "howler" competition of the University Correspondent has again produced a joyous collection of schoolboy mistakes contributed by their masters and mistresses. The translations of Smith minor from the dead languages are always fruitful. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* produces on this occasion an English version, "There's nothing but bones in the dead," and *Ne plus ultra*, "There's nothing beyond Ulster." *Certum quid* "is a legal term meaning six shillings and eightpence."

There are some excellent examples of miscellaneous "information." "A grass widow," we are told, "is the wife of a dead vegetarian." The author of "Britain has a temporary climate" was evidently a youthful cynic, and one suspects the same hand in the definition of "ambiguity" as "telling the truth when you don't mean to." Other specimens are—

Palsy is a kind of new writer's dance. Letters in sloping print are hysterics. Etiquette is the noise you make when you sneeze.

In the departments of history, geography, grammar, and literature the following occur:—

The capital of Norway is Christianity. No one has yet succeeded in edifying the dark lady of the sonnets.

The French Revolution was won violently, not by "freedom slowly broadening down from President to President," as Tennyson wrote.

Guy's Hospital was built to commemorate the Gunpowder Plot.

Oceania is that continent which contains no land.

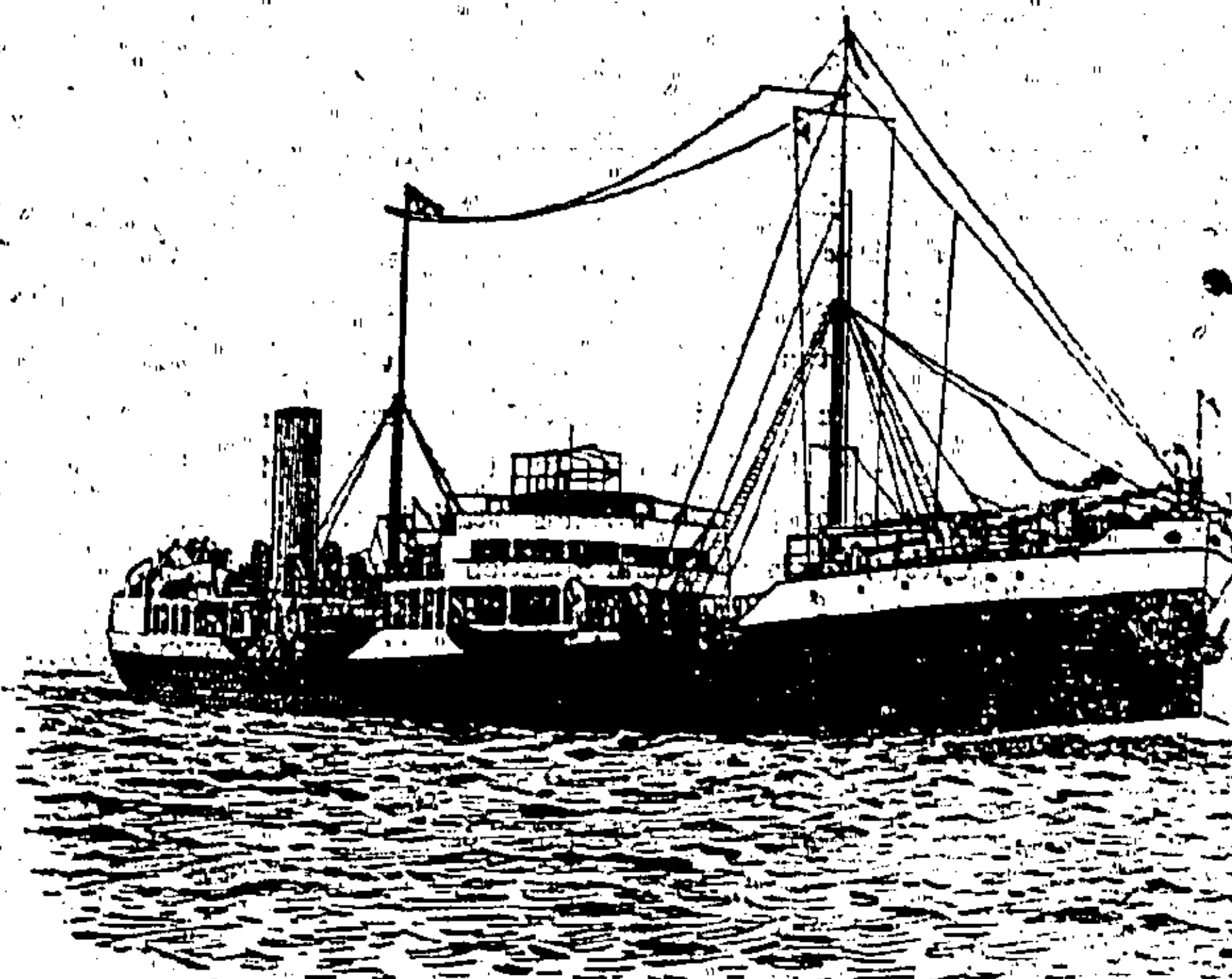
Mephistopheles was a Greek comic poet.

A mathematical problem is swept out of the way with a broad gesture in the definition: "Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to anything else." An expert in child psychology is required to explain the tortuousness of "One of the chief uses of water is to save people from drowning in," and "A circle is a rounded figure made up of a crooked straight line bent so as the ends meet." There is, however, a simple direction about "The plumed of forget-me not is forget-me-not."

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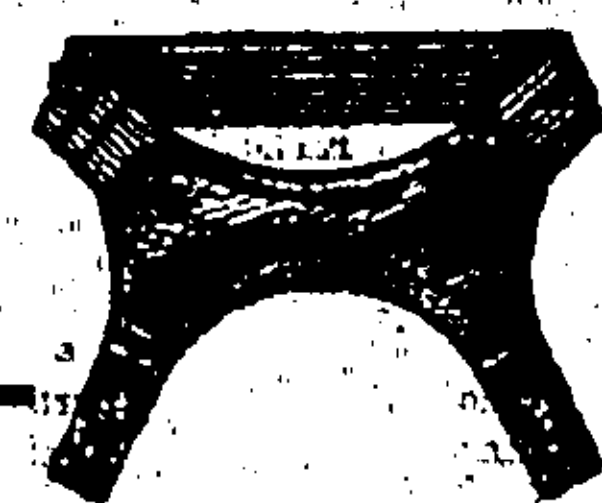
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The man or woman who thinks to "keep on," or "keep fit" without the extra strength and nerve force that Hall's Wine gives, must sooner or later come to grief. Hall's Wine, the great British Tonic for Health and Strength, is the prescription of a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, it is so sure and so economical a safeguard that you should have it by you always. For over a quarter of a century it has held the confidence of medical men throughout Great Britain.

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THE SUPREME TONIC RESTORATIVE

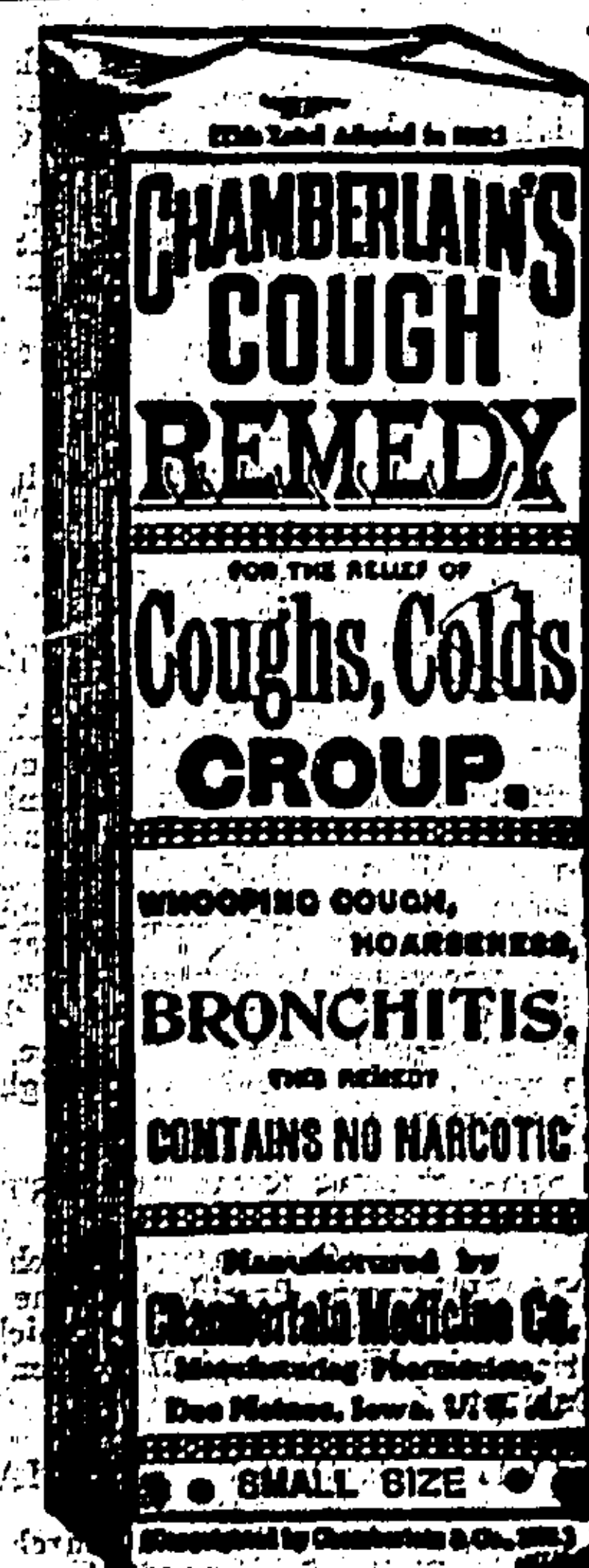
A doctor writes:—"In Anemia, Hall's Wine is of the highest value; it induces refreshing sleep."

Another doctor says:—"Hall's Wine as a tonic vitaliser is, in my judgment, unrivalled."

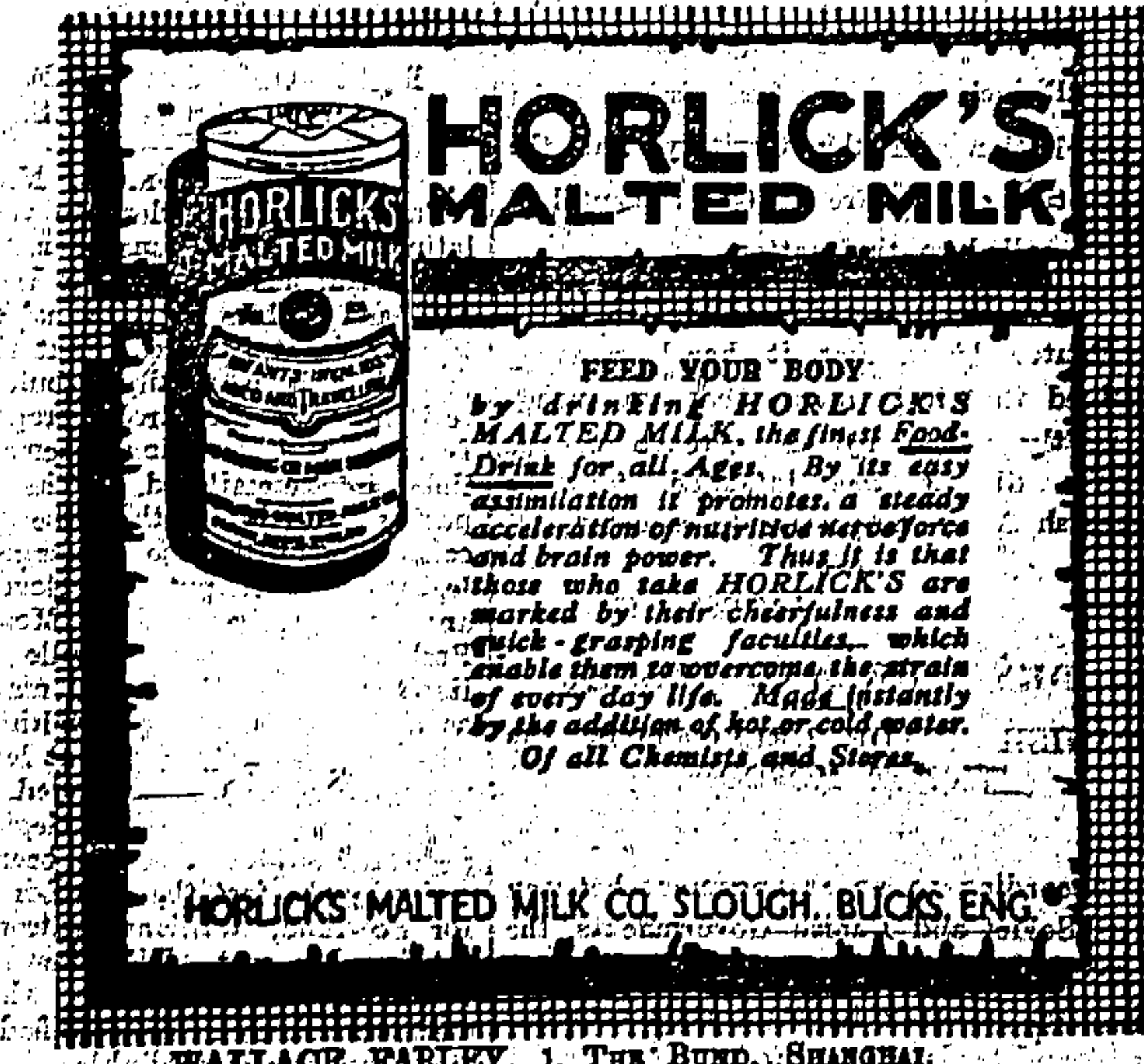
A lady says:—"Hall's Wine has made me feel better than I have ever felt in my life."

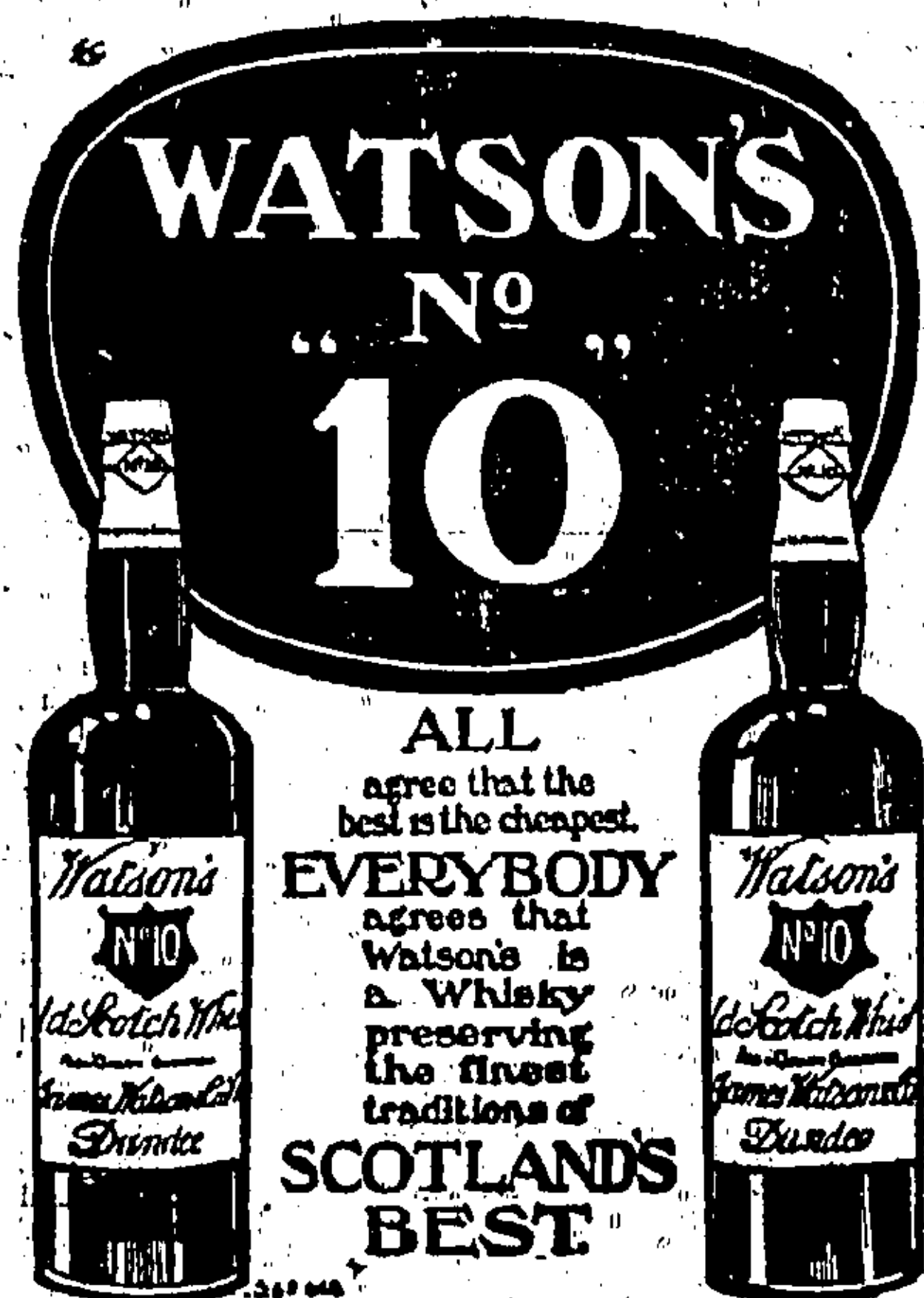
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TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	18th Mar.	22nd Mar.	SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA
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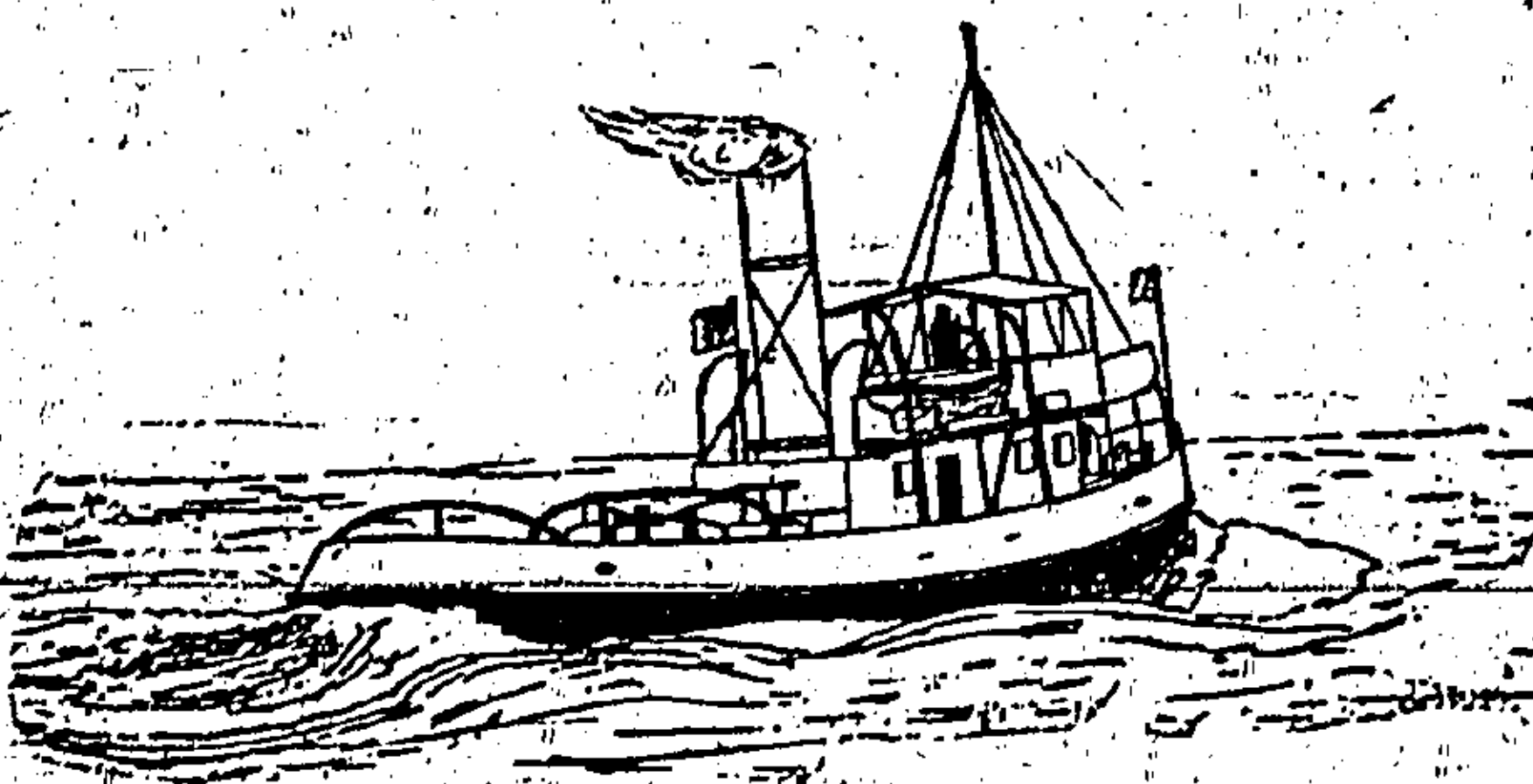
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GOLF.

THE "SECRET" OF LONG DRIVING. IMAGINATION FATAL TO SUCCESS.

A special correspondent of the Observer writes—

There is still a vast number of golfers in the world who believe that long driving is a profound mystery given only to a favoured and select few to solve. As a matter of fact there is no secret about it, but golfers make it so because they fail to recognise elemental truth when they see them. The subject of long driving is again taking the minds of men judging by the mass of correspondence that has and is appearing in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. It was started by Mr. Dudley Burney, a surgeon and a man of science, who, very ingeniously, approached the subject from an entirely new standpoint—the elimination of opposing muscles. What, in effect, he says is that the "secret" of long-driving is based up in muscular action; that the perfect shot—within one's own natural limits, of course—is only obtained by suppressing those groups of muscles antagonistic to other groups that co-ordinate, are responsible for aiming the clubhead at the ball.

It is a fascinating topic. But how to suppress the evil muscles; that's what we all want to know. Mr. Burney, very thoughtfully, leaves us entirely in the dark. He does say, however, that the employment of conscious effort in making the drive is calculated to have a devastating effect upon it, because those terrible opposing muscles are sure to jump into action. Apparently, the super-driver must during the few brief moments when he is winding himself up for the shot have the mind of a turnip. And in this connection Mr. Burney has, in an innocently, non-doubt, fallen foul of a distinguished golfer, who, in a review at hitters of the *Observer*, the scientist, scarcely contemplating the avalanche that would fall on his head, was led into paraphrasing a famous utterance of a celebrated Professor of History at Oxford, a keen golfer, but an indifferent player. Marking an examination paper of the expert undergraduate golfer of the day, the said Professor, turning to a colleague, observed, "Thank God, he hasn't any brains!"

LACK OF IMAGINATION.

Mr. Burney is convinced after a study of golfing problems extending over a period of twenty years, "that a lack of imagination is an essential condition to the attainment of merit at golf." The other dogmatic statement will no doubt, be very comforting to those who have never been able to hit a long drive and never will. They will lay the flattering unction to their souls that the divine gift of imagination and brains is a thousand times more valuable than smiting a golf ball correctly. But men like J. H. Taylor, Duncan, Sherlock, Ray, and many others have only challenged the statement of the scientist that to be efficient at golf you must be dull of intellect. It is possible that Mr. Burney has been misunderstood. What, perhaps, he intended to convey was that the golfer produced his best game, hit his longest drives, when his mind was an absolute blank to extraneous matters. It is a common experience that when we are thinking of nothing but hitting the ball, not even thinking how to hit it, and when the everyday worries of life are completely forgotten, it is then that our golf approaches nearer the automatic stage than at any other time.

Differing views and theories have emerged from this discussion of how the long drive is produced. But most of it seems to boil down to questions of muscular strength, that often misused term "timing" and speed of the clubhead at the moment of impact. Everything else being equal, it is the strong, powerful men like Mr. Taylor, Mr. Blackwell Mitchell and Ray who hit the ball furthest. What, therefore, can a golfer should ascertain for himself is the quality of his muscles and to work within their limit of capacity without attempting to strain them in order to produce something which they are incapable of. Herein lies the danger of bringing into action the opposing muscles that so utterly destroy the exquisite piece of dove-tailed mechanism required for the execution of the ideal drive. Fix the standard of your muscular effort and stick to it. If you do not possess the great physical strength of Mitchell, or the burliness of Ray, then you can never hope to drive as far as they do. But the remarkable thing is that so many persist in thinking that they can. The wise golfer is he who can, in the words of Pitt, "content myself with writing that I may be one of those whose follies may cease with their youth, and not of that number who are inglorious in spite of experience."

DUNCAN AND THE "SLING."

Duncan, I think, has imparted much valuable information on what he considers are the muscular actions necessary to the long drive. If Mr. Burney is only a medium length driver he will, probably, derive as much benefit from following Duncan's advice as from an exploration of the subjective or psycho-physiological aspect of the problem. Duncan reminds us that in the preliminary wedge there is a hinging of the wrists which should remind us that we have joints in our wrists, a simple fact that 50 per cent. of those who "work" at golf lose sight of. Duncan sticks to his belief that the initial movement is a "sling"—the hands leading and not the clubhead. He says: "The handle of the club has moved from left to right with the head of the club still where it was in the address. When the club handle is opposite the right thigh the wrists begin to operate, and so we arrive at the slinging process of the club. This is performed by the right hand aided by a simultaneous turning of the right hip. Provided we have started the slinging movement early enough, we arrive at the top of the swing with the weight inside the right foot perfectly poised ready for a still fiercer slinging of the clubhead at the ball. This takes place very nearly from the top of the swing, and to speed up the clubhead before impact the left leg begins to offer a tremendous resistance until at impact the whole of the left side of the body, even the left hand, is opposing the right side. This opposition of the left side has long been thought a last-minute flick of the wrists." Mr. John Low, one of the greatest living authorities on golf, supports Duncan's theory, for he says: "The straightening of the left leg so that it opposes the on-coming arms at or before the moment of impact is conducive to applied power."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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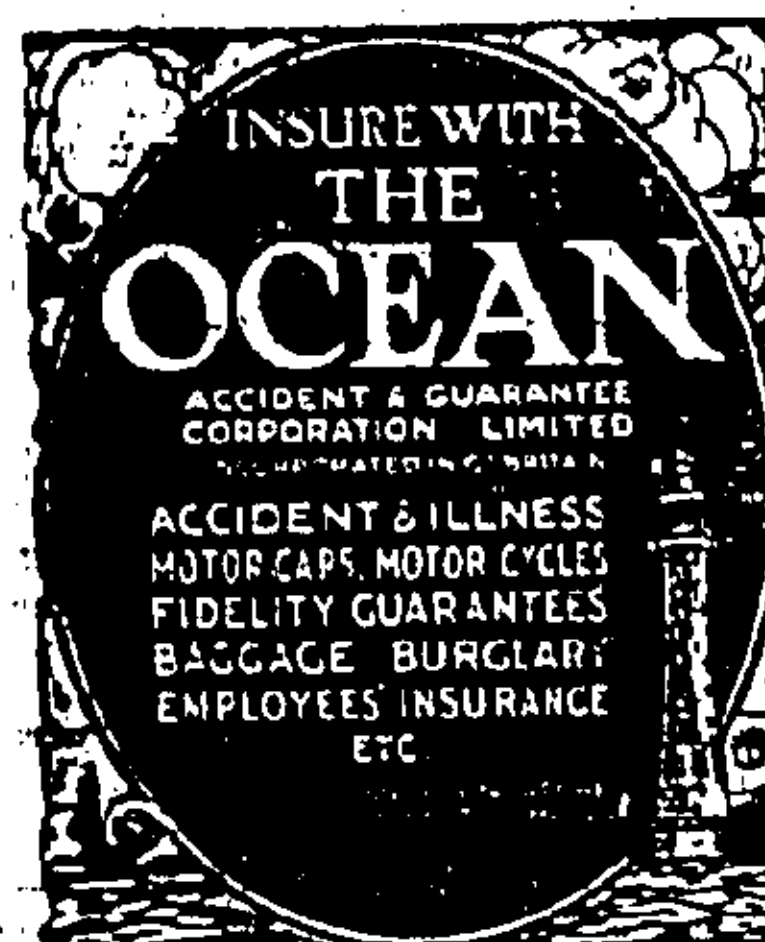
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Hongkong, 1st March, 1933. [479]



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An attractive theory, and one which I have not yet seen expounded, was explained to me by a scientist. It is somewhat involved, but reduced to plain terms it comes to this: At the moment of impact the hands gripping the handle as if in a vice, the wrists, and the forearms, all in combination, act as a fulcrum. The greatest possible velocity to the clubhead having been attained on the downward swing, the shaft becomes in the nature of a powerful spring, with the hands as the fulcrum. The more the hands are able to resist the shock the greater is the force of the spring when it is in contact with the ball. A homely illustration will supply the meaning. The flick of a finger will propel a small paper ball a much greater distance than a blow with a heavy hammer. It is to be feared that this learned discussion on "pronation" and "supination," "neuromuscular co-ordination," "muscle-tonus," and "reflex actions," will not help the average golfer in his frenzy to drive vast distances.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER	DAY	TIME
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Wednesday	7th Mar. 11 a.m.
TIENSTEIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday	7th Mar. Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Thursday	8th Mar. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KONGSANG"	Thursday	8th Mar. Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Friday	8th Mar. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday	8th Mar. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Sunday	11th Mar. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAKSANG"	Sunday	11th Mar. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"ESANG"	Tuesday	13th Mar. 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday	13th Mar. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Wednesday	14th Mar. 3 p.m.
KOBE via YOKOHAMA	"FOOKSANG"	Sunday	14th Mar. D.L.
TEINTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Wednesday	21st Mar. Noon
KOBE	"LAISANG"	Friday	23rd Mar. 4 p.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSANG"	Saturday	24th Mar. 10 a.m.

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"GLENALIFFE"	24th Mar.
"GLENOGLE"	9th Apr.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENSHANE"	16th Mar.	Genoa, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
"GLENBROOKLYN"	10th Apr.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENADE"	30th April	Hull, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

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S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

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S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 15th March ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

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PORTHOS	...	...	3rd April
ARMAND BEHIC	...	...	17th April
PAULLECAT	...	...	1st May
ANDRE LEBON	...	...	15th May
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"BANCA"	6,000	10th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
"LAHORE"	5,252	13th Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"LALPORE"	5,473	14th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
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"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,253	8th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SIOLIA"	6,800	21st Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMA"	9,000	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	18th May	do.
"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May	do.
"NOVARA"	8,850	13th June	do.
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"DEVANHA"	8,000	25th July	do.

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AMOY, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KWEIYANG"	On 10th Mar., D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANCHOW"	On 11th Mar., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"TIENSIN"	On 12th Mar., 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"SZECHUEN"	On 13th Mar., D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KWANGTUNG"	On 13th Mar., 10 a.m.
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